The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,134.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	,, 72 0
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For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
Third Ditto	,, 2 8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... ,, 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

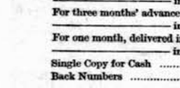
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding 2 ,, ,,
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "Abyssinia," 1,200 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, at noon.

Leave Bombay	Feb.	Leave Colombo	Feb.
,, Carwar	4	,, Galle	12
,, Mangalore	5	,, Negapatam	14
,, Cannanore	6	,, Madras	18
,, Calicut	6	,, Cocinada	18
,, Beypore	7	,, Vizagapatam	20
,, Cochin	8	,, Bimlipatam	20
,, Tuticorin	10	Arrives Calcutta	23

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut the Ferry-boat from thence by rail.

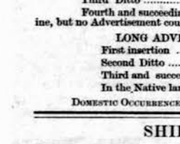
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

	Up. Jan.	Jan.	Down. Jan	Feb.
Leave Bombay	11 & 25		Leave Bussorah	29 & 12
,, Kurrachee	15	30	,, Fao	2 12
,, Guadur	16	30	,, Bushire	31 14
	Feb.			Feb.
,, Muscat	19	2	,, Linga	2 16
,, Bunder Abbas	21	4	,, Bunder Abbas	4 18
,, Linga	22	5	,, Muscat	6 20
,, Bushire	25	8	,, Guadur	8 22
,, Fao	26	9	,, Kurrachee	10 24
Arrive Bussorah	27	10	Arrive Bombay	13 27

The Steam-ship "Penang," 800 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on Monday, the 25th January, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz :—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Unjunwel.	Malwan.	Goa.
Ratnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to Messrs. Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.

Rampart Row.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	,, 3 8	,, 4 0
Deck	,, 1 8	,, 2 0
Bunds	,, 4 0	,, 5 0
Carriages	,, 4 0	,, 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTTLALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur, or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, 23rd Jan., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Salsette," (1491 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A. Parish, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 22nd instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
16th January 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about 20th proxim.)

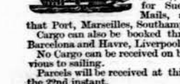
THE Iron Clipper Ship "Dragon," classed A 1 at Lloyd's, Captain McKinnon, will be despatched as above. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th January, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail on or about 1st February 1869.)



THE Ship "Camperdown," 945 Tons register, Captain Nattrass, will be despatched as above.

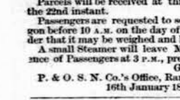
For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st December 1868.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 1st proximo.)



MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH & SON'S Ship "City of Bombay," 990 Tons Register, Captain Adair, will be despatched as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1869.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail about the end of this month.

THE Ship "Daniel Rankin," 1,048 tons Register, Captain Hartnell, having capital accommodation for passengers, will be despatched as above. For freight or passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(With prompt despatch.)

THE fine A 1 Ship "Lady McDonald," 632 Tons Register, Captain Kennedy, having the greater portion of her Cargo already engaged. For Freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Anazi," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents of Ship "Anazi."

Bombay, 12th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Toftcombs," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Toftcombs."

Bombay, 4th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Glentilt," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Glentilt."

Bombay, 7th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "City of Madras," arrived from Glasgow," are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents of Ship "City of Madras."

Bombay, 13th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Ardgowan," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Ardgowan."

Bombay, 7th January 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "City of Brussels," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship "City of Brussels"

Bombay, 18th January 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st Class £45, 2nd Class £25. (Exclusive of
To Trieste—1st Class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. (Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 10th and 25th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere it Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,220 Tons, Captain E. P. H. Thompson, will be despatched on the 25th January.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per "Robinson Crusoe," Vinnis, Master, from London, are requested to send off boats alongside the ship to receive delivery of their goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Vinnis will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,
Agents ship "Robinson Crusoe."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Edinburgh," from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Logan will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents Ship "Edinburgh."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS, &c.—The Steam Yacht "Reform" will leave the Apollo Bunder every Saturday afternoon until further notice, at quarter past 4 for the conveyance of Passengers and others to and from the outgoing P. & O. Mail Steamer, returning from the latter at 5 P.M.

Fare.—One Rupee each way. No heavy Luggage can be carried.

NOTICE.—Consignees of a Cargo of Coals, per Ship "Chacma," arrived from Sunderland, are requested to present Bills of Lading at the office of the undersigned for signature, and to dispatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. PASSMORE, SMITH, & Co.,

Agents for the Captain and Ship "Chacma."

1, Bruce Lane, Bombay, 21st January 1869.

WANTED, a steady active man as Manager in a Cotton Press. Address "B. D.," "Times of India" office.

WANTED, Board and Lodging by 2 young men or to chum with others. Address "Y," "Bombay Gazette."

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

25th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the death of one of the Proprietors, Mr. Francis Cursetjee Moolwena, the Divan Exchange will be closed and not re-opened until Saturday, the 23rd instant.

21st January 1869.

PIANOS,

Just landed ex "Glen Tilt."

PIANOS of Solid Walnutwood, 7 octaves by Schiedmoyer of Stuttgart, made expressly for the climate of India, perfect in tone and finish.

J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS, SOLID OAKWOOD, 4½ and 5½ octaves, strong in construction, perfect in tone, and recommended as very durable. The Pedals are constructed different to any other Harmoniums, being protected with a cover which saves the trouble to close over them and avoid any Vermin getting into the instrument and injuring the bellows, which is often the case with Harmoniums of other makers. Price Rs. 180 and Rs. 210. Cash.

J. NEUBERG.

MUSICAL BOXES, playing the most popular English, Foreign and Indian Airs at greatly reduced prices.

J. NEUBERG.

FANCY GOODS in great variety.

J. NEUBERG.

SEWING MACHINES, by Wheeler and Wilson.

Needles, Silk, Cotton and all implements required for Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machine, always on hand.

J. NEUBERG.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE,

J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN, English and Country, made of superior Texture.

J. NEUBERG.

HAND SHADE CANDLESTICKS, in best Electro Plate, complete, with Glass Shades. Per pair Rs. 16.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

TEA DECOCTORS, in Electro Plate. Price Rs. 6.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—SECOND and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS.—Rupees eight and three pies per Share will be paid to Shareholders in the Company on presentation of their Share Certificates at the office of the Company, on and after the 27th instant.

ALEXANDER BROWN, } Liquidators.
HAMILTON MAXWELL, }

Bombay, 21st January 1869.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited.)—TO CONTRACTORS, BLACKSMITHS and OTHERS.—NOTICE.—There will be sold, by Public Auction, at the Company's property, Mazagon, on Tuesday, the 9th day of February proximo, at 3 P.M. The Materials of a large Magazine, together with the right of quarrying to a certain level, Sundry Yards of Anvils, Bellows, Forges, Blocks, Iron work for Waggons, Punching and Shaping Machines, 2 Stationary Engines (one 14 and one 40 Horse Power) Locomotive Engine, Contractors' Waggons, rails for Permanent Way, undressed stone and sundry other articles.

Terms.—A Deposit of 25 per cent. to be made at the time of purchase and the balance before removal.

All lots to be removed within 7 days, or they will be resold and the Deposit forfeited.

The above can be inspected on application to Mr. George Gahagan, Traffic Superintendent on the Works, from whom full particulars can be obtained.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited.)

Elphinstone Circle, 20th January 1869.

SALE OF LAND PROPERTY.—On Monday, 1st February, 1869, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Heeralall and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Dorabjee Cursetjee Postwalla and Dorabjee Cursetjee Colah.

All that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Portuguese Street, New Town, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2649, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 26, containing by admeasurement 139 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Portuguese Street aforesaid, on the north by the house of John Wilson and Robert Nesbit, on the south by the house of Bonah Allykhoy Hunumbhoy. For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 6, Rampart Row.

HEERALALL & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dwarkadass Munordass has contracted to mortgage all that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of Pattan Street, Goombawada, containing by admeasurement 383 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2,103 and 2,948, assessed under No. 44, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the house and property of Naren Vusta, on or towards the west by Trimbuck Purusram, or new Pattan Street, on or towards the north by Nanoo Datoo and Nathoo Datoo, on or towards the south by a gully.

Party or parties having any right to the same by way of mortgage or any other way, must send in their claim to Messrs. Heeralall & Co., within eight days from this notice, failing which, their claim shall be waved, and the Mortgage Deed shall be completed.

Bombay, 21st January 1869. HEERALALL & Co.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given, that Messrs. Bomanjee Dossabhoy & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of February, 1869, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Cowasjee Rauzan Bapoo Dulvie, the Mortgagor, the following Landed Property, viz. All that piece of ground, situated on the Lowar Chawl Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, together with the messuage or dwelling house thereon, erected and built, which is registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 40, and by the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 1126 and 127, and which said ground, hereditaments, compounds and premises were in length from west to east, and in breadth from north to south, occupying a space of four hundred and thirteen square yards of ground, be the same little, more or less, belonging to the late Honourable Company, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the house of the said Atmaram Bapoo Dulvie, on the west by a passage and the house of the late Pandoorung Gumpat Dulvie, on the north by the public Lowar Chawl Road, and on the south by the oart of Varjeevundas Madowdass.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, Solicitors to the Mortgagee, at their office, in Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. Bomanjee Dossabhoy & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Thursday, the 4th day of February 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Sucaram Assoow Bhundaree, the Mortgagor, the following Landed Property, viz. All that piece of ground, formerly part of the oart called Chirriah, situated in Pallow Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, together with the messuage or dwelling house thereon, erected and built, which was formerly registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 391, but now under No. 462, and by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 11, and which said ground, hereditaments, compounds and premises are in length from west to east 98 feet, and in breadth from north to south thirty-one feet, or thereabouts, and bounded on the west by the Girgaum or Pallow Road, on the east by the ground of Gunputrow Sudaseevjee and the house of Hurrichund Bhanjee Woovunker, on the south by the houses of Heerjee Gungajee, Hon'ble Juggonnathjee Sunkersett, and others, and on the south by the house of Wassodow Luxmonjee. Further particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, Solicitors to the Mortgagee, at their office, in Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 21st January 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREERE PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—SECOND and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS.—Sixty-Six Rupees per Share will be paid to Shareholders in the Company on presentation by them of their Share Certificates at the office of the Company, on and after the 12th February, 1869.

ALEXANDER BROWN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 21st January 1869.

FREERE PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance and under the provisions of Section 158, of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1865. A general meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on Monday, the 22nd February, 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and passing the Liquidator's Account, showing the manner in which the winding up of the said Company has been conducted with the object of making a return of the same to the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies at Bombay for the final dissolution of the Company as contemplated by Section 159 of the said Act.

ALEXANDER BROWN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 21st January 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given that Ezkeil Abraham has contracted and agreed with Khoja Mooljee Jewraz to sell to him all that piece or parcel of Land or Government Ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the south side of the third Don Tar Row, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 204 square yards, be the same little, more, or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the public road the said Don Tar Row, on or towards the south by the Khoja Musjeed, on or towards the east by the water passage and the Khoja Labrary, and on or towards the west by a stream of water and the property of Sollamon Ebrahimjee, the house standing on the said land is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17, and the ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1332 and 1332. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, &c otherwise, are required to make the same known to the undersigned, the Attorney for the purchaser, at his office in Rampart Row, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed and all claims which may be thereafter preferred will be considered as null and void.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Purchaser's Attorney

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the Bombay Oil Works Company (Limited).

The Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required, on or before the 18th day of February, 1869, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attornies or Vakeels, if any, to the conveyance of Passengers and others to and from the outgoing P. & O. Mail Steamer, returning from the latter at 5 P.M. Messrs Ardaseer Framjee Moos and Sudanund Balcrustna, the Liquidators of the said Company, at their office, No. 30, Apollo Street, Bombay, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators or by their Attornies or Vakeels to come in and prove their said debts or claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Thursday, the 4th day of March, 1869, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the Chambers of the sitting Judge of the said Court, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 21st day of January 1869.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors for the Liquidators.

VIOLIN and GUITAR STRINGS, just received direct from Rome, Naples, and Padua, a small invoice of the very best quality made, including some "Acrobelles."

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

EXCELLENT HORSES per Steamer "Mahratta."—SUNTOOKJEE SORABJEE SUNTOOK presents his best compliments to his Customers, and the Public in general, and begs most respectfully for an inspection of the 5th batch of best Arab Horses, amongst which are some that are rarely to be seen in India, consisting of good Chargers, Racers, and Hunters.

New Sonapore Street, Dhobie Talao, Bombay, 2nd January 1868.

LINDLEY and WARREN. PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS.

Apollo Street.

STUDIO OPEN DAILY from 10 till 4.

Cartes de Visite	Rs. 12 per dozen
Vignettes, Groups and Diamond Cameos ... ,,	15 ,,
Postage Stamps	,, 5 ,,
Cabinet Portraits	,, 24 ,,
Large Groups and Portraits	,, 4 each.

Miniatures and Portraits on Ivory of exquisite finish, and Photographs of every description Tinted and Painted at the shortest notice. Specimens always on view.

The Album of Architecture for Goozerat is now on sale. 20 Photos 12 by 10 each, with Ground Plans and Letter Press by T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S. Price Rs. 50.

Portrait and View Albums always on sale.

BROACH EXHIBITION.

FIRST PRIZE AWARDED TO

SACHE and MURRAY,

FOR PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS,

FIRST PRIZE FOR PORTRAITS, COLOURED.

Messrs. SACHE and MURRAY,

PHOTOGRAPHERS and COLOURISTS,

Rampart Row, Next Door to Soundy & Co.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 8 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

A large Collection of Views of

CALCUTTA, RUSTIC SCENES in BENGAL, the NORTH WEST PROVINCES, and HIMALAYAS,

are on Exhibition, to which they respectfully invite inspection

VIEWS OF

BOMBAY and VICINITY,

in preparation, and will soon be ready.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd January 1869.

PEAR TREE WOOD RAILWAY CURVES, by Stanley, the set consisting of 50 complete in box...Rs. 25.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ALLEN'S MAP of INDIA, 1868, showing the British Territories, sub-divided into Collectorates, and including the Tenasserim Provinces, with the position and boundary of each Native State; executed by order of the Government of India, by John Walker. Size 5 ft. 8 ins. square.

Price on Rollers, mounted and varnished...Rs. 45 0
Mounted and folded, in case 39 8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LETTS' DIARIES, 1869.—The following Numbers may still be procured :—

No. 8	Octavo 1 day in a page faint lines	Rs. 4 0
,, 8	,, ,, ruled text for account	4 0
,, 8	,, ,, with lock and key	7 0
,, 9	,, 2 days in a page	3 8
,, 9	,, with lock	6 4
,, 10	,, 3 days in a page	3 0
,, 11	,, ,, no Sundays	2 8
,, 11 B	,, Dr. and Cr. 3 days in opening	3 12
,, 13 Feap	8vo. 3 days in a page	1 12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SECOND-HAND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.—The following have been left with the undersigned on Commission Sale :—

1	6 inch Transit Theodolite, by Elliott	Rs. 315
1	6 inch Plain do., by Elliott	,, 200
1	6 inch ,, ,, Standing complete with solid leather cover. This instrument is in every way equal to new	,, 420
1	6 inch "Everest" Theodolite, by Elliott	,, 350
1	14 inch Dumpy Level, by Elliott	,, 160
1	15 inch "Y" Level, by Spencer	,, 120
1	Pocket Sextant, by C. W. Finch	,, 35
1	Prismatic Compass, by C. W. Finch	,, 20
1	Optical Square, by C. W. Finch	,, 11

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Entirely new arrivals.

Rosewood Electrum-bound Tray Case, containing a full set of best Electrum double-jointed needle-pointed instruments, by Elliott Rs. 185

Rosewood Electrum-bound Tray Case, containing a full set, minus proportional Compasses, of best Electrum double-jointed needle-pointed instruments, by Elliott... ,, 135

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Mahogany Tray Cases, containing best Electrum instruments, by Elliott ... Rs. 50 and ,, 65

Sets of Instruments by other makers, of excellent quality, ranging in price from Rs. 5 to ,, 50

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHESTERMAN'S STEEL SELF-WINDING MEASURING TAPES—Each consists of a graduated continuous solid steel Ribbon, which, upon being liberated after use, recoils into its case. For strength, durability, portability and extreme accuracy, these are unequalled. Price—3 feet Rs. 4; 6 feet, Rs. 5-8; 9 feet Rs. 7-8; 12 feet Rs. 10.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

New and other Books Received January 18.

Leaves from Her Majesty's Journal of Life on the Highlands. Illustrated edition... Rs. 32

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Captain Davidson (R. E.) on Railways in India. 10 8

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PAYNE AND COMPANY. (BOMBAY BRANCH.)

BOMBAY.

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

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Established in Calcutta upwards of half a century.

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	Rheims.
	Bordeaux.
	Cognac.
China	Hongkong.
	Shanghai.
Manilla	Strada Philipinas.

GUARANTEE.—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back or exchange, any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES.—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liquors, which can be had in any quantity sampled. Orders may be handed to the Canvassers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES.—Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS.—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure and genuine, and are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines act very injurious to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

THE TRADE.—We shall be happy to supply the Trade on the most liberal terms. Our English quotations are especially directed to country local and up-country dealers interested in the Wine Trade. Our stocks here are large and we shall at all times be prepared to supply any quantity at a short notice.

* The brands marked with an asterisk (*) are daily expected.

SHERRIES

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerex. The following are the Brands we have always on hand;—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	Cash.
15	0		Sound ordinary Wine.....Rs.	13 0
20	0	B	Red—A pale full flavoured Luncheon Wine	18 0
20	0	A	Red—Same quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26	0	C	Red—A pale rich flavoured Wine, fine aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	22 0
27	0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine, possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine.	24 0
30	0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32	0	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33	0	4	White—Vine de Pasto—a Wine well known at all the best Westend Clubs in London: a choice, old, delicate, and dry Wine	30 0
32	0		Amontillado, very pale delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
35	0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0
			Brown and Golden Sherries of the same quality as those marked A, B, C, and 1 and 2, also in stock at the same rates.	

MARSALA.

*16	0	No. 1, Old Marsala, from one of the finest districts in Sicily. A nice Luncheon or Dinner Wine, very wholesome	14 0
*18	0	No. 2, Ditto, ditto. This is also the produce of one of the best districts in Sicily, it has quite the East India character, having had a voyage to Bombay and back again and re-shipped to Bombay	16 8

N.B.—We have just received a batch of this pure wine and recommend it strongly.

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the produce of the Upper Douro District.

*18	0	One Grape, full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24	0	Two Grapes, a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30	0	Three Grapes, a fine Invalid Port, it poss

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. Value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
		Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1750
3,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Ditto of Bombay New	570
3,750,000	1,000	all	14½ ps.	Ditto of Madras	1650
800,000	200	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200
700,000	250	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1305
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elphinstone Land	810
1,080,000	1,000	500	11-14	Do. New	350
...	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	105
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	745
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	305

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	800
75,000	3,000	850	300.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	1000.	Bombay Press Co.	1770
...	500	500	1000.	Do. New	410
...	1,800	1,800	1000.	Colaba Press Co.	2300
70,000	2,000	2,000		East India Press Co	1050
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8900
60,000	2,000	1,800	1000s	Framji Cowasji Press	1165
400,000	6,000	4,000	625 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3400
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	310
20,000	2,500	2,500	200 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2500
45,000	2,000	750		Victoria Press, Madras	135

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	965
125,000	2,500	all	137½	Alliance Spinning	1735
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	12 p.c.	Bombay United	845
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Broach Mills	335
150,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1950
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1500
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	995
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1070
150,000	2,500	2,500	...	Royal	1490

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	600	Bombay Ship Co.	1450
260,000	2,500	all	300	Bombay Coast	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	30
...	2,000	300	12	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	150
100,000	500	all	3 p. c.	Treacher & Co.	180

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of Liddation.		
1,045,000	500	500	Jan. '3	Bank of Bombay	109
800,000	200	25	...	Do. China	3
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	90
1,000,000	250	150	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'dency B'k. ,, Trdg & B'nkg	26
2,000,000	200	200	Sept. '67		20
2,000,000	100	200	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	250	Mar. '68	Central Bank	9
500,000	500	200	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	19
...	100	200	May '67	Royal Bank	15
...	400	400	...	B'gal Cr'dit Mobilier	2
1,200,000	400	130	Apr. '67	Old Financial	5

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,000	1,000	...	Ap'loB'd'Warehouse	10
1,000,000	....	5,200	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	400
800,000	...	2,500	...	B'bay & BengalS. S.	300
2,000,000	...	4,100	...	Frere Reclamation	140
...	...	3,500	...	Iron Shipping	200
...	...	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.		1s. 11 13/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Credits	6	Do. do.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0 1/16d.
Do. Documents.	6	Do. do.	2s. 0 3/16d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight.		Par.
Do.	30 days' sight		99¼
Do.	60	Do. do.	99
Madras	30	Do. do.	99 Nominal.
China	60	Do. do.	216 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ive-and-a-half per cent	112¼
Five per cent.	108¼
Four per cent.	95
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109
10 years' do. do.	108
5 years' do. do.	103¼
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 223
Bar Silver	,, 106-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16-8

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 21st JANUARY 1869.

	OLD.	Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee		235 to 236
Akote		233 to 236
Broach		230 to 235
Dhollera		235 to 240
Bhownuggur		235 to 240
Veeravul		215 to 225
Vingorla		230 to 232
Dharwar Sawginned		250 to 252
Khandeish		228 to 230
Barsee		228 to 230
	NEW.	
Oomrawuttee		260 to 263
Hinguughat		272 to 275

Ready sales 575 Candies. Market dull.

CALCUTTA.—16TH JANUARY, 1869.

Government Securities.—In 4 per cents. some insignificant amounts sold at Rs. 5-8 discount. 5 per cents of 1856-57 were purchased, by different parties, at Rs. 8-8 and 8-10 premium. A good number of transactions took place in 5½ per cents at Rs. 8-10 premium, and small pieces up to Rs. 13-0.

Two heavy batches of Bank of Bengal shares sold yesterday and to-day, at Rs. 1,630, exclusive of the dividends.

National Bank shares were bought, for investors' orders, at Rs. 139 and 140.

50 shares in the Punjaub Bank were purchased, for a country order, at Rs. 75 each.

Brunton's Patent Press Co.—One lot of 35 shares changed hands at Rs. 200, and another of 5 shares at Rs. 202½, inclusive of the ad-interim dividend.

A small amount of East Indian Railway Stock sold at Rs. 240 per £20.

India General Steam Navigation Co.—At the extraordinary meeting of Shareholders to-day, resolutions were passed to alter the Articles of Association so as to permit the Company to "carry on business on the River Irrawaddy and other Rivers in Burmah."

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.—It was rumoured that arrangements had been concluded to put an end to litigation. Shares were in demand at slightly advanced prices, and bought-up at Rs. 290 to 295 for cash, and several time-bargain contracts at Rs. 290 to 295, for deliveries in one month.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 60.

Assam Tea Co.'s shares were in better demand; a few were purchased at Rs. 157, 5 at Rs. 170, and 2 at Rs. 175 each.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 21.

Walker, Lieutenant, 1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, on leave, from Aurungabad.
Martin, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Peshawur.
Macgowan, Lieutenant Colonel, 13th Regiment, on leave, from Surat.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(Bombay Government Gazette, January 21.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Crichton, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner Central Provinces, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1863.

Captain P. L. Gordon, Cadre Her Majesty's 6th Madras Light Cavalry, Brigade Major, Malabar and Canara, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are made:—

Deputy Assistant Commissaries and Honorary Ensigns George Patrick Hazelgrove and Daniel Connell to be Assistant Commissaries from the 11th December 1868, to complete the Establishment sanctioned by the Government of India.

Conductor Harry Penrose to be Deputy Assistant Commissary; Sub-Conductor and Acting Conductor Thomas Courtney to be Conductor; and Magazine Serjeant and Acting Conductor James Reilly to be Sub-Conductor, from the 22nd December 1868, in succession to Osborne, deceased.

Assistant Surgeon S. Duckering is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1858.

Lieutenant Willoughby John Berthon, (of the Staff Corps,) having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain from the 4th January 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The following promotion in the Commissariat Department is made:—

Serjeant (Acting Sub-Conductor) William Rust to be Sub-Conductor from the 18th August 1868, vice Sub-Conductor Charles Maggs, pensioned.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Lieutenant A. B. Little, Staff Corps, Commandant H. M.'s 55th Regiment N. I., from the 6th February 1869.

Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Combe, Staff Corps, Commandant Her Majesty's 18th Regiment N. I., from the 27th March next.

Major W. Gray, Staff Corps, Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, from the beginning of March next.

Captain R. T. Clarke, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, from the date of embarkation in March next.

Lieutenant W. Marshall, Staff Corps, from 1st February 1869.

Ensign W. C. Harrison, Her Majesty's 49th Regiment, is admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major W. C. Parr, Staff Corps, is appointed to act as Third Political Assistant in Kattywar during the absence of Captain J. W. Watson on furlough, or until further orders.

Mr. George Lucas received charge of the duties of Uncovenanted Assistant Resident in the Persian Gulf, from Mr. J. C. Edwards, on the afternoon of the 31st December 1868.

Major Parr having availed himself of the leave granted to him by Notification of the 22nd September, on the 10th October last, the unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

Major W. C. Parr, Acting First Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar, resumed charge of his duties on the 7th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain C. T. Haig R. E., in charge Kattywar Party Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Ahmedabad District.

Azum Hurrial Sumputram, First Karkoon of Petta Morassa, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Ahmedabad District.

Azum Madhowlal Bapoojee, Acting Mamlutdar of Nerlad, and Azum Eduljee Dosabhoy, Mamlutdar of Borsad, are each invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class in the Kaira District.

Azum Chutoorbhoojdass Choonilal, Acting Mamlutdar of Sanund, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. H. E. Winter, Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Sattara, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Sattara District.

Messrs. G. Druitt and A. W. C. Boevey, Supernumerary Assistants to the Collector of Poona, are each invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class in the Poona District.

Mr. G. Ayerst and Rao Bahadoor Gopalrow Hurry respectively delivered over and received charge of the office and establishment of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad on the 16th instant at 4 P.M.

Mr. J. L. Warden, Barrister-at-Law, to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmednuggur.

Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodher to be Principal Sudder Ameen at Poona.

The Governor in Council is pleased specially to extend the operation of Section 31 of the "Bombay District Police Act, 1867," to the two roads—one direct, and the other via the Shahee Bagh—leading from the Delhi Gate of the town of Ahmedabad to Camp, also to the road between the Railway Station and Camp, and to the roads included in the Railway suburb

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. J. Stokes, Acting 1st Assistant Collector of Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days from 1st February next.

Mr. Stokes is also allowed special leave for one month from 16th March next, to proceed to Bombay to attend an examination for High Proficiency in Canarese.

Mr. J. W. Walker has been appointed Supernumerary Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Messrs. E. J. Ebden and J. F. Fleet, of the Civil Service, passed an examination in Canarese on the 9th instant.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. A. Guerin, Assistant Superintendent, Berar Revenue Survey, has passed an examination in the Marathi language.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend to Sub-Collectors the powers conferred on Collectors in the Notification of the 16th December last. The Sub-Collectorates of Colaba, Broach, and Sholapoor shall be considered each a separate district for the purposes of the Ferry Act.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. L. Lushington, M.C.S., Accountant General, Bombay, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India to return to his duty by the steamer which left Marseilles on the 20th ultimo.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are appointed Assistant Engineers, Second Grade:—

Lieutenant S. C. Turner, R.E.
Lieutenant W. O. Chadwick, R.E.

The services of Mr. F. Robertson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, BOMBAY.

The Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have issued Sunuds to the undermentioned persons, authorising them to practise as Pleaders in the Districts set forth against their names:—

Raghavendra Bhaurao Khathavate, Dharwar.
Vittul Rughoonath Toolpoolay, Poona.
Gungadhur Vishwanath Gokhlay, Khandeish.

The Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to admit Mr. Frank Chalk as a Vukeel of the Court.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The undermentioned Inspectors of Police, in the Poona District, having passed the prescribed examination, are confirmed in their respective appointments:—

Mr. S. Trench, First Class Inspector, Poona City.
Mr. Shaik Abdool Kadur, Second Class Inspector, A. Division, Poona District.
Mr. Deorao Krishnajee, having also passed the prescribed examination, is confirmed as Third Class Police Inspector, and will continue to act in full pay as Third Class Inspector, B. Division, Poona District, until further orders.

Messrs. J. Jardine and E. T. Candy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Poona, on the 2nd instant, in the afternoon.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, N. D.

Mr. H. S. Spring, Supernumerary Assistant Settlement Officer, Indus Right Bank Survey, left Kotree on the evening of the 10th November last, to join his appointment in the Berar Revenue Survey.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 4th January 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

8th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant J. A. McNeale, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Lindsay, on furlough. Dated 29th December 1868.

Lieutenant G. MacCall, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern, vice McNeale. Dated 29th December 1868.

18th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain R. Wheeler, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to be 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Barton, who resigns the appointment. Dated 30th December 1868.

Lieutenant J. B. B. Dickson, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to be 1st Squadron Subaltern, vice Wheeler. Dated 30th December 1868.

1st Native Infantry.—Lieutenant C. E. Hallett, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Adjutant, vice Atkins, who vacates on promotion. Dated 29th December 1868.

Captain G. Atkins, Staff Corps, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Hallett. Dated 29th December 1868.

8th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant C. McD. Skene, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Phillips, appointed to another situation. Dated 30th December 1868.

16th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant A. B. Clare, Quarter Master, to officiate as Adjutant, vice Clarke, on furlough. Dated 29th December 1868.

22nd Native Infantry.—Major G. H. Thompson, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Stafford, on furlough. Dated 29th December 1868.

25th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel H. D. Manning, Staff Corps, to officiate as Commandant, vice Fraser, on furlough. Dated 29th December 1868.

28th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel E. Thompson, Staff Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Smith, on furlough. Dated 29th December 1868.

20th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, vice Chatterton, who resigns the appointment. Dated 30th December 1868.

42nd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant W. Brydon, 101st Royal Fusiliers, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Abbott, transferred to the 11th Native Infantry. Dated 24th December 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has accepted the resignation of the service, of Assistant Surgeon George Pearson, of the 38th Regiment, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 29th December 1868.

Captain G. F. M. Phillips, Staff Corps, from 1st Wing Subaltern 8th Native Infantry, to be Station Staff Officer at Jhanei, vice Case, who resigns the appointment. Dated 30th December 1868.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed in the Lower Standard in Hindoostanee, on the 7th ultimo:—

Captain H. T. Butler, 4th Hussars.
Ensign F. N. Chalmers, 79th Foot.

The undermentioned Officers, having passed a successful examination for admission to the Staff Corps in February next, are directed to proceed to England at once to join the College:—

Lieutenant L. M. Carmichael, 5th Lancers.
Lieutenant C. H. Gardner, 2nd Battalion 12th Foot.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned Officers of the Rifle Brigade having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiment specified:—

Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Fyers, C.B., 3rd Battalion.
Major A. H. Stephens, 2nd Battalion.
Colonel J. R. Glyn, C.B., has been removed to the 2nd Battalion.

The Allahabad Division order, dated the 3rd ultimo, directing Captain N. H. Wallace, 101st Foot, to do duty with the detachment of that corps, proceeding to England by the Cape route, is with the sanction of Government confirmed.

The name of Lieutenant E. L. Clarke, 103rd Foot, is to be added to the list of Officers detailed for duty at the regimental depots published in G. O. C. C. of the 10th August last. Lieutenant Clarke's services are available for duty with troops on the voyage.

Surgeon Major C. K. Webb, recently returned from furlough to Europe, is appointed to the medical charge of the 28th Native Infantry, at Peshawur.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Lahore Division order, dated the 3rd August last, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon C. Backhouse, doing duty at the Fort of Mooltan, to proceed to Meean Meer for duty with the 85th Foot.

Allahabad Division order, dated the 30th November last, directing Lieutenant T. P. Stevens, doing duty at Allahabad, to do duty at Cawnpore.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—21ST JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10 0d.	per ton.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	Nominal.
Liverpool	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Cotton	£6 10s. 0d. to £7 0s. 0	p. 40 c. ft.
China	Sailing vessel Cotton	Nominal.	
	Steamer do.	R 6 to 7	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs 10 to 15	per chest.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 6	per ton.
Mauritius	Grain	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Jan. 21	Missanga	Nacoda	Damaun, Jan. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Jan. 21	Scotia (s)	Avern	Persian Gulf.
	Munsoory	Urquhart	Moulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Madras, Davies, to China.
Ship Bushire Merchant, Nacoda, to Jedda and Hoodooda.
Ship Fatteh Allum, Nacoda, to Jedda and Hoodooda.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Penang, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Hiate Missanga, to Quilamane and Mozambique.
Ship British Council, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 17	Hypatia	...	Fisher	Liverpool, Sept. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 17	Cheduba (s)	...	...	...
	Sirius	...	...	...
	Marian Moore	...	...	...
	Iron King	...	...	...
	Glenavon	...	...	...
	Leopold	...	...	...
	Marie	...	...	...

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazett Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to [illegible] two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1868.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

JOHNS—December 16th, at Bayswater, the wife of George H. Johns, C.S., of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

WEBSTER—January 15th, at Madras, the wife of E. Foster Webster, Esq., Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

FROM Jan. 1, 1869, the London Agency of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE will be transferred to MR. GEORGE STREET, at whose Office, 30, Cornhill, a file of the daily issue can be seen and copies of the "Overland Summary" obtained on arrival of the Mail.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1869.

WHETHER the appeal be useful or useless, we feel bound once more to direct public attention to the condition of the Municipality and the position of the Municipal Commissioner. It is not many weeks ago since the town rang with scandals arising out of serious irregularities in the Tent Department, when it was found possible to hold back the produce of public taxes for months without any one being the wiser. A still shorter time has elapsed since every attempt to probe that matter to the bottom failed in a striking and peculiar way. Then the proposal to raise Eight Lakhs by loan led to the remarkable enquiry by a Committee of the Legislative Council, terminating in the production of a very severe report, which, it is said, ought to have been still more severe. The Eight Lakhs Loan grew into a Fifteen Lakhs Loan, and the discussion on the report and its recommendations has still to take place, both before the Bench of Justices and the Legislative Council. Pending the Committee's inquiry, a suggestion was made for a thorough and exhaustive investigation by an Independent Government Commission, and Mr. Crawford not only publicly announced his adoption of that expedient, but he wrote an official letter to the Government requesting that such an inquiry should be made.

In the face of these facts, what has been done? Have any steps been taken to discover why there were gross irregularities in the Tent Department; why the prosecution initiated was a failure; why, with the officially reported great excess of expenditure, fresh loans are perpetually needed to clear off old scores and replace money irregularly taken from other funds? None. Has any effective measure been initiated by the Government to provide adequate securities against the yearly—or it may be half-yearly for aught we can tell—recurrence to the spendthrift practice of borrowing largely to cover current ordinary expenditure? None. Has Mr. Crawford, since he wrote his letter to the Government, sought to obtain the best support he could get from the public in furtherance of a request, which, if it does not care for the interests of the Municipality, the Government ought to grant out of a just regard for the honour of the Municipal Commissioner? Instead of seeking for support from the Justices, Mr. Crawford, at the last Bench meeting but one, ignored his own sound views expressed by him officially in December, gave the whole subject of a broad and searching retrospective inquiry the "go-by," and seconded a motion proposing a partial inquiry into a question which is only a mere section of the grave matters crying aloud for investigation. We are compelled, therefore, to ask what did Mr. Crawford mean by his letter of December; and, when a public servant, peculiarly liable to great misapprehension, makes an earnest appeal for a full examination of his official conduct, who is it that thinks it expedient to refuse or neglect his urgent prayer? We say, and the opinion is not ours alone, refusal or neglect is alike unjust to Mr. Crawford, and unfair to the Municipality.

Side by side with the apparent burking of Mr. Crawford's fervid request, side by side with the report of the Legislative Council, side by side with the projected Fifteen Lakhs Loan, side by side with the complicated and disordered state of the finances, what do we see? Why the camp of the Municipal Commissioner rings with cries, for what? retrenchment, and a secure basis for the future? No. We have nothing but demands for fresh, for enlarged expenditure, for the adoption of great projects, for taxation on the necessaries of life! The comment on the Fifteen Lakhs Loan, and the Legislative Council's report, is the old and well-known cry—"Give! Give! Give!" One day an income of Sixty Lakhs is imperiously required; yesterday the oracle insisted only on the *small* sum of Forty Lakhs; and evidently "the smallest contribution will be thankfully received" by men whose only idea of finance seems to be the profuse spending of money.

We cannot refrain from stating, what everybody feels, that the Responsibility rests with the ultimate source of power—the Local Government.

A REFERENCE to the lists of the several corps now styled "The Royal Artillery," has enabled the *Army and Navy Gazette* to lay before its readers an extraordinary state of things in reference to the position and service of the officers of those corps. The English journal shows that the officers of the old Royal Artillery are steadily and surely stepping over the heads of their contemporaries in the lists of the Royal Indian Artillery; and that, in consequence of the now established "Separate List" of General Officers, the absorption of Seconded Field Officers, and the collapse of the bonus funds, this supersession is certain to grow worse and worse. The positions of officers in the different lists who entered the services at the same time are worthy of study. We find Captains in the Indian lists of longer standing than Field Officers of the old Royal Artillery; and as these officers are now liable to serve together in India or England, we may imagine the feelings of those who, while longer in the service, are obliged to serve under their juniors in age and service, merely because promotion in the old Royal Artillery has been accelerated by augmentations made during and since the Russian war and by an increase to the Government grant-in-aid of retirements (£600 a year to Colonels), which has not been offered to the Indian Artillery corps. Prior to the Amalgamation the Indian Artillery officers were essentially servants of the Honourable East India Company, and were treated alike with their brethren in the Cavalry and Infantry; but of late years this has all been changed, and because they are called Royal Artillery, the benefits of the new Furlough Rules and the succession to Colonel's allowances after thirty-eight years' service, granted to their brethren of the Indian service, have been denied to them, under the plea that being Royal Artillery the Indian Government does not look on them any longer as Indian but as Royal Regiments. We also find a Royal Warrant issued forming separate lists of General Officers of the Indian Artillery, whereby promotion must be retarded; as shown by the *Army and Navy Gazette*. But were this all, we might not push the subject further. The Royal Warrant here referred to came into operation when the last Colonel of Indian Royal Artillery, who had attained that rank previously to 18th February 1861, was promoted to Major General. A reference to the Bombay Army List of 1st January 1868 will show that when this Colonel (Whistler, of the Madras Artillery,) was promoted, the men at the head of the Colonels of the Indian Army, Simpson, Maitland, and Forster, were Artillery men. These officers were removed from the top of the Indian list, and placed at the top of the Colonels of Indian Royal Artillery, and after upwards of forty-two years' service superseded by a host of their juniors in the Indian Infantry and Cavalry, who were promoted to Major Generals to fill vacancies and complete the establishment of Indian Generals on the removal of the Royal Artillery Generals to a separate list. A reference to the list of Majors will also show that the Artillery were senior in this rank when the Indian Royal Artillery list was formed, and that since then the Indian Artillery Majors have been superseded by hundreds of their brethren of the Indian Infantry and Cavalry. At the head of the list stood Major Maclachlan, of the Bombay Artillery, whose case is a most remarkable one. For eight years after receiving his brevet, his Commission as Major bore date 27th August 1858, but after that lapse of time, was dated 28th August 1858, by order of the Horse Guards. By this alteration Major Maclachlan has not only been superseded by Indian Artillery men who entered the service after him, but who were promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant before him; but he has been superseded by hundreds of his juniors in the Infantry and Cavalry.

Our object in drawing attention to these cases is, to show that by existing rules the old Indian Artillery officers are not only being superseded by their brethren in the Royal Artillery at home, as pointed out by the *Army and Navy Gazette*, but are daily being made to serve under men who hitherto have been their juniors in this country. How can unanimity and *esprit de corps* exist if such a state of things is allowed to continue? If it be necessary from time to time to offer grants at home to promote retirements, how much more necessary must it be to offer them in India, where men, from constant residence in a hot climate, cannot be expected to last so long as their more fortunate *confrères* of the old Royal Artillery, whose services have been passed chiefly in England and the Mediterranean. Added to all this, comes the astounding fact that, whilst promotion in the old Royal Artillery list is accelerated in every way, it is retarded in the old Indian Artillery, as in the case of the Bombay corps at this moment, where promotion is withheld by the retention of a Major General among the effective Colonels of the corps. We have already pointed out the retention of Sir W. Coghlan's name on the list of Colonels, trusting that tardy justice may be done in this matter; and in the hope that the attention of the Duke of Cambridge may be called to the system of promotion now existing in the several corps of which he is Colonel. If his reputed love of fair play be genuine, he will cause it to be rectified. As it has been ruled that promotion is to go in corps, until the Indian Artilleries are absorbed, it should be given without partiality, favour, or affection; and should any corps fall behind in this respect, grants-in-aid to promote retirements should be forthcoming, whether the luckless corps be old Royal or old Indian Artillery.

ADMIRAL GREY, through the medium of *The Times*, has renewed his old proposal to cede Gibraltar to the Spaniards in exchange for Ceuta. The question is not without interest for India, because Gibraltar is the first British post on our great line of communication through Egypt and the Red Sea. The gallant Admiral, we are glad to see, does not directly advocate the surrender of the fortress on any other ground than that of expediency. But indirectly he leans a little to the side of the Comtists and implies that we ought to give it up because the Rock once belonged to Spain. He says—

"To put the case fairly before the country—what would the inhabitants of Weymouth say, or, indeed, all England, if the Spanish ensign were to be hoisted and the morning and evening gun to be fired by Spaniards from a fortress on the Bill of Portland and commanding that Bay?"

Well; it is easy enough to answer the question, and the answer must have been present to the mind of our old Jack Tar himself—it is that the inhabitants of England would drive the Spaniard from the Bill of Portland, and hoist their own ensign, and fire their own evening gun from that picturesque promontory. No more need be said on that score; especially as the scintilla of argument implied in the Admiral's question applies with equal force to the Channel Islands.

But the point raised is fairly debateable on the ground of expediency; and placed on that ground the question to be answered comes to this—would Ceuta be an adequate substitute for Gibraltar? As a former Captain of Gibraltar Port, the Admiral insists that it would, paints the defects of the Rock in strong colours, and draws a correspondingly flattering picture of Ceuta. An officer of the Royal Artillery, six years in Garrison at Gibraltar, is not the less positive that the exchange would be a bad bargain. He maintains that the Spaniards hold Ceuta cheaply and make it a penal settlement; but in that fact there is little force. He urges that the climate is unhealthy and the water supply so scanty as to leave the garrison and convicts dependent on Spain for that necessary of life. If the facts are so, they are fatal to the Admiral's proposal. Again, the Royal Artilleryman avers that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to render Ceuta secure against attack, and that it would be *very* difficult to construct

BOMBAY.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.—"Firefly's" letter is inadmissible unless authenticated.

FOUND DROWNED.—A Hindoo female was yesterday found drowned in Back Bay near Sonapore.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Sir Charles Sargent is to preside at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on Tuesday, the 2nd proximo.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails will be closed at the General Post Office, for Aden and Suez, per steamer "Magdala," on the 25th instant, at 10 A.M.

GIRGAUM LIBRARY.—We are requested to state that the annual general meeting of the Girgaum Library will be held in its rooms on Saturday next (to-morrow) at 7 P.M.

THE MINT.—The value of silver ready for coinage in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 45,60,873, the value of the silver not assayed being Rs. 48,02,667; of the total, 42 lakhs belonged to the Currency Department.

PILGRIMS FOR JEDDAH AND HOODOODA.—The ship "Fattey Allum" will sail to-day for Jedda and Hoodooda with 363 pilgrims. The ship "Bushire Merchant" will also sail to-day for the same ports with 308 pilgrims.

THE MAIL STEAMER FOR CHINA.—The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. "Madras," Captain Davies, will sail to-day for China with 630½ chests of Malwa opium, 150 bales of cotton, and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Dr. Fox. For Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. Harper and infant.

AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Ahmedabad collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st December we learn that the weather was cool, and that the state of the rubbee crops was reported to be fair in all the talookas. The state of public health was good, and cattle were free from disease.

THE POWERS OF THE SHIPPING MASTER.—The case involving the question as to the discretionary power of the Shipping Master with regard to the discharge of seamen in Bombay came on for hearing before the Chief Justice and Sir Joseph Arnould in the High Court yesterday, and the arguments will be continued to-day.

THE SHOOTING CASE.—The case in which Mr. Thompson, chief officer of the steam ship "Magdala," was charged at the instance of Ignacio B. Pinto, a Madrasee butler, employed at the English Hotel, with attempting to commit murder, or doing an act rashly and negligently so as to endanger human life, was called on for hearing before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday, but none of the parties being present it was struck out.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, touching the death of Shaik Munnoo, a syrang. About seven o'clock, the previous evening, deceased returned home, bringing with him a portion of a water melon. He and his mother ate the melon, and shortly after he became giddy and died. The jury found that the deceased had died from natural causes (probably disease of the heart).

THE CIRCUS.—The programme for the entertainment of visitors to Stevens' Circus is changed nightly, and the performances, though not attracting crowded houses, are well attended and successful. The riding, as we have said before, is excellent, and Madame Leon's performances on horse-back are exceedingly graceful. The gum elastic man is a perfect fund of amusement, and the jugglery of Mr. Stevens is remarkably clever. To-morrow, we observe, a grand midday performance will be given for the accommodation of schools and families, at which children will be admitted at half price.

THE CURRENCY.—The following shows the amount of each kind of carreney note of the Bombay Circle in circulation on the 15th January, as compared with the amount in circulation on the 7th idem:—

		15th Jan.	7th Jan.
Rs.	10 Note	Rs. 23,57,730	Rs. 25,42,250
Rs.	20 ,,	Rs. 14,68,460	Rs. 16,29,380
Rs.	50 ,,	Rs. 20,62,050	Rs. 21,23,300
Rs.	100 ,,	Rs. 49,74,900	Rs. 50,38,900
Rs.	500 ,,	Rs. 19,76,500	Rs. 20,02,500
Rs.	1,000 ,,	Rs. 2,76,72,000	Rs. 2,69,38,000
	Total...	Rs. 4,05,06,180	Rs. 4,09,29,330

INSOLVENTS.—The following persons amongst others have presented petitions to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of Act XI. Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Tricumdas Purshotum, trading under the name of Nursi Tricumdass.
Chugon Witul, a broker.
Thomas Burke, (European), unemployed.
Gopal Jadowjee, a broker.
Luckmichund Lowchund, lately carried on business in Bombay in his own name and under the name and firm of Hurruckchund Lowchund, in Calcutta under the name and firm of Ramjee Hurruckchund, and in Madras under the name and firm of Luckmichund Ramjee, as a general merchant.
Richard Partridge (European), a shoemaker.

THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY ZEND AND PEHLVI MADRESSA.—In accordance with a circular issued by the trustees of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Zend and Pehlvi Madressa, an influential meeting of the members of the Parsee community was held yesterday afternoon at the Fort mansion of the late Sir Jamsetjee to award prizes, &c., to the students of the institution. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., was called to the chair. Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, the zealous and indefatigable secretary of the Madressa, read a report of the progress made by the institution, which was most satisfactory. Prizes in the shape of fellowships, scholarships, and medals were then awarded to the successful students of the institution, after which the chairman delivered an able speech in the vernacular. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 19th January, was 386, being any increase of 75 as compared with the preceding week, 73 more than the total of the week ending 21st January 1868, and 16 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 77 births were reported.

The following table shows the principal causes of death in the different districts of the city:—

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accident & Violence.	Unknown Cause of still-born.	Total deaths within the week, exclusive of still-born.
Colaba	19,161				1	1	2		1
Fort, Southern	39,258	1	1		11	1	15		16
Fort, Northern	7,989				4	2	6		
Esplanade	75,492				14	2	16		16
Market	41,162	2			6	5	13		13
Mandvee	41,442		2		4	14	1		21
Chuckla	63,020	1	1		11	13	1		27
Bomberkhaee	49,350	1	2		11	9	24		8
Dongree	71,793	1	3	1	3	20			28
Phobeetabhoy	27,529	2			5	9	16		16
Pinjrapowlee	30,282	1			2	2	26	1	6
Bhoolehwur	23,454	1	1		13	8			23
Kharatalao	23,087	1			3	3			3
Koombharwara	29,377	3			3	5	11		11
Khetwaree	21,505	6			2	8			16
Girgaum	6,184	6				1	7		7
Chaupatee	10,096	5				2	9		9
Walkeshwur	9,144					2	2		2
Mahaluxmee	21,784	2	1		4	5	12		12
Mazagon	9,462				1	1	2		4
Tarwaree	81,675	3	4	1	20	31	1	69	1
Kamathepoora	7,002				1			1	
Parel	5,042								
Scoree	12,078					4		2	
Sion	19,459				1	4		4	
Mahim	19,211				2	2		4	6
Worlee	32,582	4				1		5	
Harbour									
Non-Resident and Unknown						2	13		15
Bom bay	816,562	37	14	2	116	202	6	2	386
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		40	9	3	200	133	7	1	402

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes:—

Boodhist—Jain, &c.	12		
Brahmin	9	Jew	1
Lingaet	1	Native-Christian	11
Bhatia	210	Indo-European	8
Hindoo of other Caste	19	European	8
Hindoo out-caste	89	Negro-African	1
Mussulman	24	Chinese	3
Parsee	24	Other & Unknown Races	
	364	All Races...	386

Total of the corresponding week in the preceding year, week ending 21st January 1868 ... 313

POLICE COURT.—21ST JANUARY.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Bhickoo Visram, a servant in the employ of Junardhun Sunkerjee, was charged with stealing articles of wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 91-8, belonging to his master. The Magistrate reduced the amount to Rs. 59, with a view to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

ASSAULT.—A seaman of the ship *Gleneora*, named James Kellar, was charged with assaulting Alexander Grant, another seaman of the same ship, and on conviction was fined ten rupees, or in default of payment of fine was to be imprisoned for seven days.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—21ST JAN.

(BEFORE R. H. STOWELL, ESQ.)

TORTURING AN ANIMAL.—Ramjee Peerajee and Goonia Byroo, cartmen, were charged with cruelly torturing an animal at Chowpatty, and on their pleading guilty the former was fined Rs. 10 and the latter Rs. 15.

AUDITORS' REPORT ON MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS.

WE received yesterday a copy, as follows, of the Auditors' Report on the Municipal Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1867. It is issued too late to be of much public interest:—

1. We have examined the books of account of the Municipality and have compared the vouchers relating to the entries in the books and have found them in order.

2. We have also examined the balances of the various accounts with the books in the office and have found them correct.

3. With reference to the balance of the Store account, we beg to observe that we were unable to certify to its accuracy, as no inventory of stores on hand at the 31st December 1867 was handed to us along with the vouchers relating to this account.

We called for this inventory, and our report has been chiefly delayed for the completion of the inventory, which has only been recently handed to us.

We have visited and inspected the Municipal Stores and have examined the system on which the Store accounts are kept. The books are kept with great care and minuteness, but we are of opinion that the system should be simplified, so as to save much of the present labour.

We suggested a simpler form of keeping the books, and it was at once adopted by the Municipal Commissioner.

We also suggested that it should be most desirable that the various departments, when they purchase stores from the bazaar, should at once send them to the Store-keeper and indent on him for such articles as they may require.

4. With reference to the balance of the outstanding of the Collections account, we beg to observe that though we found the various statements, furnished by the Superintendents of Wards, to agree exactly with the balances shown in the books of the Controller's Department, we were desirous of scrutinizing the various bills outstanding, although that did not come strictly within the province of our audit.

Having expressed our desire to the effect to the Commissioner, he at once issued Circulars calling for the fresh returns for which we wished, but owing to the extra assessments and applications for refund and remission, and to the fact that no scrutiny of the bills could be made without calling in all those in the hands of the Receivers and thus stopping the collections altogether for a time, we found it impossible to tally the balances of the outstandings as shown in the books of the Controller at the close of 1867 with the actual bills unrecovered. Such a scrutiny could however be made in future by previous and timely arrangement with the Commissioner.

The Commissioner, however, has checked the outstandings to the 30th November last, and has made arrangements for the thorough scrutiny of the outstandings at the close of the current year, when the outstandings, we are given to understand, will be made over to a separate agency for recovery.

5. We have further to suggest that the Municipal Auditors should be appointed at the commencement of each year to examine the accounts of the year, instead of being appointed, as at present, to examine the accounts of the previous year.

The Auditors would thus be able to examine the outstandings so soon as the books for the year were closed, the difficulty of examining a previous year's accounts would be avoided, and the audit could be carefully carried out from time to time during the year, and could be completed and a report sent in, very soon after the close of the year.

6. We have pleasure in stating that the system of accounts in the Controller's Department appears to work as well as is possible, considering the numerous accounts required by the Act.

The system is capable of being simplified should the Act allow it.

BRODIE AND WILSON,
ARDASEER FRAMJI MOOS, } Auditors.
Bombay, 31st December 1868.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

YESTERDAY at noon, an extraordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the old Bank of Bombay was held in the offices of the Bank, to receive a supplemental report of the progress made in the liquidation of the Bank, and to appoint and fix the remuneration of a liquidator in place of Mr. Stuart. Mr. H. Forman was called to the chair.

Mr. John Stuart, having read the notice calling the meeting, read the following supplemental report of the progress of the liquidation:—

"A full report of the progress made in the liquidation of the affairs of the Bank since the commencement on the 14th January last was submitted and adopted at the meeting of the proprietors on the 16th November. It will therefore only be necessary upon the present occasion to state what further progress has been made within the last two months in realizing the outstandings.

"Bank notes and deposits to the amount of Rs. 12,764-13-5 have been paid, but it is still believed that the sum of Rs. 2,25,000 is a fair estimate of what may ultimately lapse to the Bank unclaimed.

"At the date of last report the amount of debts outstanding considered good was Rs. 1,96,801, and we have since received in part payment Rs. 1,01,826-10-8. The sum of Rs. 1,20,063-6-7 has also been received in payment of properties sold, but we have not been able to dispose of any of the landed and other properties still held. Rs. 72,887-7-10 have been received on account of dividends on insolvent and other estates, and the whole of the bills for collection, Rs. 2,34,686-7-0, have been realized, and the cash balance is now Rs. 7,72,322-6-1.

"I again beg to tender my resignation as liquidator, and request that the proprietors will have the goodness at this meeting to appoint some person to relieve me.

"JOHN STUART, Liquidator.

"Bank of Bombay, in Liquidation, 21st Jan. 1869."

Mr. Hurrell—I believe some properties have been sold, the purchase money of which has not been received yet?

Mr. Stuart—Yes. According to the statement of assets which was submitted at the meeting held on 31st October, the properties sold but not paid for amounted to Rs. 2,74,415-8, and according to the report which I have now read there has been received on that account Rs. 1,20,063-6-7, and the balance is now Rs. 1,54,352. There has been no alteration on the other items. Out of the Rs. 1,54,352 still due on property sold, one lakh is due by Government, for Rogers' property, and this sum will be paid as soon as the conveyances are finished.

An opportunity having been given to those present to ask any questions, without any one taking advantage of it,

The Chairman proposed—

"That the report and statement of accounts of the liquidator, showing the progress of the liquidation up to the 20th of January instant, be and they are hereby approved and adopted."

Mr. Hurrell seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee said that Mr. Rodgie, or whoever was appointed liquidator in place of Mr. Stuart, might collect all the good assets, and then resign, and the liquidator who was then appointed might not be satisfied with the amount of the commission he would get on the small amount he would have to collect. So that it would be well if the liquidator who was about to be appointed would undertake to remain till the Bank finally dissolved.

Mr. A. J. Macdonald thought that might be easily obviated by Mr. Rodgie undertaking to liquidate the Bank, and in the event of his becoming sick he might give a power of attorney.

Mr. Rodgie said of course no one could foresee sickness, but he was perfectly prepared to do as Mr. Mcdonald had suggested.

Mr. Rimington (legal adviser of the Bank) thought the sum of a crore would not satisfy the general body of the shareholders, and said he had some doubts as to such a course being legal.

After some further conversation,

Mr. Rimington said he believed Mr. Rodgie had no intention of leaving Bombay.

Mr. Rodgie said he had not such intention, should his health permit of his staying.

Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee then proposed—

"That the resignation of John Stuart, Esq., as liquidator of the Bank of Bombay, now tendered by him, be and it is hereby accepted, and that William Rodgie, Esq., be and he is hereby appointed liquidator of the said bank in the place and stead of the said John Stuart, and that his remuneration be 2½ per cent. on all sums collected and received since the 12th day of November 1868 (excluding therefrom the several items, 6 and 7 in the statement of Mr. Stuart of the position of the liquidation on 31st October 1868, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 5,30,363-6-6), and all sums hereafter to be collected or received by the said William Rodgie as such liquidator."

Mr. Davidas Tapidas seconded the motion.

Mr. Rimington said he had been asked by the Chairman to explain shortly the two items mentioned in the motion which had just been proposed. These two items aggregated Rs. 5,30,363, and were to be excepted from the sums upon which Mr. Rodgie was to be allowed commission. They would see by the resolution that it contemplated payments to Mr. Rodgie of what appeared to be retrospective commission, though as a matter of fact it did not work in that way to any large extent. The two items were current bills for collection, Rs. 2,34,686-7, and cash balance, Rs. 2,95,676-15-6. Those present were of course aware that it had been intended to appoint a liquidator in place of Mr. Stuart at the meeting which was held on 12th November last, but it then appeared to be the opinion of two out of three of the leading counsel in Bombay who were consulted in the matter that the meeting had not been properly convened in the manner required by the Bank's charter, and the result was that it was necessary to adjourn the meeting till to-day. It had been thought, therefore, that it would only be fair that Mr. Rodgie should receive commission from the day of that meeting, on which day it had been intended that he should be appointed. They would observe that the two items aggregating Rs. 5,30,000 had been excepted from the sums upon which Mr. Rodgie was to receive the retrospective commission, because as to these items there would be no difficulty in making the collection. On the other hand, Mr. Rodgie, who had been up to the present time assisting Mr. Stuart in the liquidation, having been previously deputy secretary and treasurer of the Bank, had been continued up to this time upon his old pay, and it had been arranged that the small sum which he had drawn on account from 12th November to this date would be refunded by him, and that he would receive commission upon the sums received from 12th November.

Mr. Chairman then put the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

A vote of thanks having been awarded to the Chairman,

Mr. Forman said—Before you separate I think the thanks of the shareholders are due to Mr. Stuart for the very able manner in which he has carried on the liquidation of this Bank, and I have much pleasure in proposing that we give him a vote of thanks for the manner in which he had conducted the liquidation.

The motion was carried by acclamation, and the meeting then adjourned.

BOMBAY MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE first annual meeting of the Bombay Medical Missionary Society was held in the Money School on Wednesday afternoon. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden occupied the chair; and there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. D. C. Boyd.

The following report was submitted by Dr. Young:—

It is now nearly fifteen months since the Medical Missionary Dispensary was opened in Girgaum; and in presenting this our first annual report we cannot but deeply feel that we have every cause for praise and gratitude to God for the past, as well as for hope and encouragement for the future. Although Medical Missions had been established for several years in various parts of this country, and attended with marked success, the work had hitherto been untried in Bombay, and its principle was but imperfectly understood. Many friends warmly interested in the cause of Missions expressed grave doubts as to the ultimate success of such a scheme in Bombay when the matter was brought before them eighteen months ago. This arose, we were convinced, from no lack of interest on their part in the Missionary efforts put forth in Bombay, but from a want of knowledge of the nature of the Mission it was proposed to establish. As time wore on, these friends became our steadiest supporters. We encountered bitter opposition when the dispensary was first opened, from the natives living in the neighbourhood, and on the second night our sign-board was torn down and carried away. A single incident may be mentioned to show the effect of our work upon our hostile neighbours. A Hindu came one day to the door of the dispensary, and, in language which it would be difficult to misunderstand, gave us to know that we could not look to him as a friend. Some weeks afterwards I was aroused at midnight, and on going out to the verandah was surprised to find the man who had so kindly visited me at the dispensary. He wished me to go and see his boy, who was dangerously ill. From my experience of the man I was somewhat reluctant in placing myself under his guidance at such an hour, and going into such a district. However, we set out together, and on our arrival found the house in an uproar. Three native doctors had just left the room declaring that the little sufferer was beyond all hope of cure. After examining the child I said that I could not agree in the opinion of the Hakims, and prescribed some medicine for the patient and then left. Next morning my little patient was much better, and in a few days he was quite well. The father returned to the dispensary to thank me and said—"You are my best friend, you have saved my boy's life," and as he went out handed me Rs. 50 for the Mission. We are thankful to be able to record such cases, as they serve to show, in addition to the great power of Medical Missions in disarming prejudice and inspiring confidence, the peculiar duty which the Medical Missionary has to discharge. He goes forth carrying the seed of the everlasting Gospel, anxious to scatter it when and where he can, but from the very nature of this duty he may very rarely be permitted to see the fruit of his labours. His high and holy aim is the ingathering of the lost to the fold of the Redeemer, but his work must often be the undermining of structures which have stood for ages, and, by the persevering exercise of true Christian benevolence, clearing the soil and preparing the way for the seed of the kindom, looking forward to the happy time when they who sow and they who reap shall rejoice together.

DISPENSARY.—Between 4,000 and 5,000 patients have attended the dispensary since it was opened. Our daily average attendance is 25. The largest number present on one day was 97. A patient's name is only entered in our register-book once, but he may have to return to the dispensary many times ere he is well: so that while our case-book shows an attendance of between 4,000 and 5,000 people, the actual number of individuals treated during the course of the year is nearly 20,000. To these poor sufferers, many of whom, humanly speaking, would never have heard the Gospel, the story of redeeming love has been told, and medicine and every appliance suited to their cases have been freely given. Our plan of work is as follows:—At six o'clock A.M. the door is opened for the patients to assemble, the males meeting in one room, the females in another. At half-past seven a christian service is conducted in the Marathi language, consisting of singing of psalms. The patients are then examined one by one and prescribed for. While the men are being examined the nurse sits in the waiting-room amongst the women doing the work of a bible-woman. When the men have all left the dispensary the females are taken in and prescribed for. I am glad to say that Jadoo, our senior student, is now able to take the entire charge of the dispensing of the medicines, while John keeps the case-book and gives me valuable help in the examination of the patients. In this department of the work, attendance upon the Missionaries and their families has formed no inconsiderable part, and the discharge of this duty has at all times afforded me the greatest happiness, and more than once since coming to Bombay I have been told of the comfort it gave them to feel that a Medical Missionary was so near to them should they require his help.

NURSE.—At the very beginning of the work in Bombay I felt that, in order to take full advantage of the door of usefulness which the Lord was opening for me, an intelligent Christian nurse must be associated with me in the work. The female patients were shy in coming to the dispensary, and when they did come it was almost impossible to get from themselves a reliable statement of their ailments. It was to the long-looked for Christian woman was directed to us. She was at once engaged, and my experience since then has made me deeply thankful that we were guided to one so highly fitted for her duties. Besides attending upon the females in the dispensary, the nurse visits them at their own homes, where she seeks to aid them in every way she can. Very warmest thanks are due to those ladies who so heartily responded to my appeal, and nobly came forward and undertook her entire support.

TRAINING CLASS.—We began this year with three students, but one of them was advised to return home, as he had quite mistaken his calling. The other two are busy with their anatomy and materia medica. Their progress during the past year has greatly encouraged me to go on with this most important branch of Medical Mission work.

CLASS FOR NATIVE WOMEN.—During last cold season a class was opened for training native women in midwifery. We met twice a week for four months, and had an attendance of eight, six of whom were Christians; the other two were Hindus belonging to the "advanced party." The class has not been opened this season as yet, as our models and other teaching appliances have not reached us from England.

CHEMISTRY CLASS.—Many of the students attending the College class in the Missionary institutions here choose chemistry as one of their subjects for the matriculation examination at the University, and the desire was expressed that I should help them in their studies. Accordingly a class was opened in the dispensary, and lectures were delivered twice a week for five months. The average attendance was fifty, the students coming mainly from the Money School, Free Church and General Assembly's Institutions. At the close of the Session there was a competitive examination, and prizes were awarded to the six best students.

FINANCES.—It will be seen from the treasurer's statement that a considerable balance stands at the credit of the dispensary this year, but this is owing to a large grant made by the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society from a fund in their hands collected specially for Bombay. Very little of this fund remains, and though the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society have kindly promised to aid us as far as they are able, it is desirable that the Bombay Medical Mission should receive its support from local sources, to enable the above Society to devote their funds to their own extensive work. It is proposed to extend the work this year by adding a small hospital to the dispensary for the reception of in-door patients. This will increase our expenditure considerably; but no one who could once see the wo-begone countenances and miserable condition of the patients who frequently apply to us for admission would for a moment judge the money ill devoted, or think of reckoning the good done by the amount spent. We have now only to thank those who have so liberally aided us during the past year, and to ask a continuance of their support. Our object is to befriend the sick poor who throng the bazaars, to give them health for sickness, trusting that the good news of salvation which they daily hear may lead them to seek Him Who is peculiarly the Friend of Sinners. We measure our success not so much by the amount of medical work done—nor the number of patients seen—as by the number of those who have received a blessing through Jesus Christ our Lord.

In introducing the business of the meeting,

The Chairman in a few remarks said that the Bombay Medical Mission was established little more than a year ago, under the superintendence of Dr. Young. At the beginning of the work doubt was expressed in various quarters as to its ultimate success, and the natives themselves made it to be understood that the establishment of such a Mission in their midst and for their benefit was a thing neither likely to be appreciated nor to afford satisfaction to its promoters. However, these and other obstacles were overcome by the zeal and earnestness of Dr. Young, and the results of the first year's work were far beyond what the most sanguine friends of the Mission had expected. He knew several Europeans who did not altogether like the principle of Medical Missionary work, but he thought the combination of Christian instruction with the healing of the sick an excellent one, and one fitted to do much good. Every thing in the dispensary was done quite openly, and there was no compulsion exercised with regard to religious instruction. In concluding, the Chairman expressed the warmest thanks of the Society to Dr. Young for his devoted services during the year. (Applause.)

The Rev. Dr. Wilson then moved—

"That the Bombay Medical Mission should be accepted as one of the local institutions of this city; and that its friends in Bombay, and the West of India in general, should do their best, in dependence on the divine blessing, for its continued maintenance."

In speaking to this motion the Rev. Dr. said that the principle of Medical Missions—that of associating medical relief with the announcement of the truth of God had the highest sanction. When our Lord commissioned his twelve apostles to go to the lost sheep of the house of Israel, he said, to them, "Go preach saying, the kingdom of heaven; heal the sick, cleanse the lepers." When he commissioned his seventy disciples to go into every city and place whither he himself would come, he again said, "Heal the sick that are therein, and say unto them, the kingdom of God is come nigh unto you." In the early church the healing art was often associated with the Christian ministry, and that to the great advantage of the cause of truth and benevolence. Even in medical times, there was often one agent who dispensed medical relief in connection with the various Mission establishments that were instituted, as was the case at the present day in the principal monasteries of the Greek and Roman Churches, as he (the Rev. Dr.) had personally observed when travelling in Syria and other countries. Medical agents of one class or another early appeared in the Protestant Missions of the past and present centuries, as in the case of those who took care of the leper hospital of the Moravian Missions in South Africa and in that of Dr. Vander Kemp of the London Society's Mission among the Hottentots. The American Mission Board had sent Dr. Scudder to Ceylon among the first of its agents there, and Dr. Parker to China, whose work, as a medical missionary, had attracted so much attention. It also sent Drs. De Forrest and Dr. Van Dyke to the Lebanon. The Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society was formed about twenty-seven years ago, having for its distinctive work the furnishing of Medical Missionaries. Owing to the celebrity of Edinburgh as a medical school and the enlightened piety of many of its professors and practitioners, it had been generally accepted as the principal association for providing Medical Missionaries, as it had done for several Missionary bodies, as for example the Church Missionary Society which had one employed in Kashmere, and the London Missionary Society which had one in the South of India. By it Dr. Young had been sent to Bombay, and whilst he was in the midst of them, they would wish him much success. (Hear, hear.) They all knew that there were a great many religious educational and philantrophic and benevolent societies in Bombay, and very often the question was raised—why add to their number? Now they must bear in mind that it was a very great relief to their consciences, and a very great relief to their Christian feelings, when they looked to the different agencies at work among the different classes of the community around them. They had here various auxiliary missionary societies raising funds for the local objects of the different missions of these societies. They had the Bible and Tract Society, which was an auxiliary to all the missions in this place;—they had arrangements made and societies formed for the education of the English, Scotch, and Irish orphans;—they had educational institutions also which were seeking the benefit of the middle classes of their countrymen here residing;—of late years they had instituted a mission in connection with the Presbyterian Church and the English Churches, for the seamen in the harbour;—they had also the European City Mission seeking the good of the lower classes of the Europeans, who were not easily reached by the Chaplains and other ministers in Bombay;—and they had the Bible Woman's Society. They had these and other societies in their midst, and some of them flourishing and multiplying. It was a sense of duty that had led to the establishment of these societies, and that sense of duty had also led to the establishment of the Bombay Medical Mission. That was not now a mere experiment for they had seen its success. The report which had been printed by the agent, and had been in circulation—the first annual report of the Bombay Medical Mission—showed a remarkable success in connection with the enterprise. There had been a dispensary established which had been already frequented by between 4,000 and 5,000 patients, and it was stated in the report that the daily average attendance since the dispensary was opened had been 54, and that the actual number of individuals treated during the year had been nearly 20,000. A nurse had been associated in the work, who looked after the female patients and visited them at their homes. Then a small training class had been opened for the instruction of those who might hereafter go forth among the natives as medical agents of this Society or as catechists. This was a very important part of the Mission, and no doubt, as they gained further experience, all the Missions would countenance this department of the work. Of course it could not be expected that the individuals who came as pupils to the Medical Mission would have their complete a medical education; but still they would be able to treat the common prevalent diseases and be able to do a great deal of good among the natives of this country remote from ordinary medical help. Two or three years ago he sent one of the Hindoo catechists connected with the Free Church to the Jejeebhoy Hospital. He was very kindly received by the medical gentlemen in the hospital, and during the four or five months he was there he acquired some practical knowledge of compounding and administering of medicine, which was to be very useful when he went to the forests of the Northern Konkan, where some remarkable tribes, as the Waralis and Dhudias—well known by the chairman as a Judge and by Government—were settled. Their country was a very unhealthy one. They had much need of medical assistance, but at first they refused it in consequence of evil suggestions made to them by parties virtually seeking to enslave them. But what happened a year or two after? The evil counsellers came and asked medicines for themselves! This was soon observed by the wild tribes, who said, "Why, you tell us not to accept the medicine and yet you are taking it yourselves! What does this mean?" So the jungle tribes saw there must be something in this, and they came to the resolution to take medicine for themselves, which they now found relief. Therefore, the reverend Doctor argued, those who enjoyed aright the benefits of this institution as pupils, would be fitted to do a deal of good. No doubt if circumstances admitted, it would be desirable that that education should be extended. Altogether the beginning which had been made had proved most encouraging, and it was the duty of those now raising up native agents to send some of these to Dr. Young. But he would observe that whilst they rejoiced in consequence of the formation of this Mission they must not overlook the very great aid which had always been given by medical gentlemen in the relief of the poor. Since he came to this country he had noticed in a remarkable degree the feeling of compassion constantly displayed by the medical gentlemen of the public service, and by private practitioners in supplying medicine for those who were in want. He had always noticed the liberality of Government, too, in the supply of medicines. Then there were charitable institutions in Bombay—one was instituted in the first place by Europeans though it was now principally supported by natives;—and several native gentlemen had dispensaries in various parts of the town,—the reports of which might be seen from time to time in the newspapers. The difference between those dispensaries and the one connected with this Mission was that at the latter those who were willing might receive Christian instruction at the time they came to receive medicine—as had been stated by the chairman they were not to receive that instruction under compulsion it was simply offered to them,—and it was a great relief to Christian feelings that there was this connection between the dispensing of medicines and the imparting of Christian instruction. They all knew the frequent result of affliction. When a man was labouring under affliction, when he felt that the world was losing its charms for him, and when eternity was brought near him, it was often comparatively easier to direct his attention to the things before him than it was in ordinary circumstances. Now they were to avail themselves of this position of the patients and make a Christian advance. As long as there was no compulsion in the case there could be no objection to coupling Christian instruction with the dispensing of medical advice. In fact, experience showed that there was generally the best attachment formed between the individual who administered the medical relief and his patients. In the reports of the Medical Missions to China, they saw very remarkable effects following the operations of the Medical Missionaries. Individuals had been exceedingly grateful, not merely for the medical assistance received, but for instructions communicated; and numbers had been led to embrace our holy Faith in consequence of having the Gospel of Christ announced in connection with the visits to the hospitals and dispensaries in which they had enjoyed that advantage. He looked on this Medical Mission then as a very great auxiliary to their evangelistic enterprise as conducted in Bombay. He had said that it was a relief to their Christian feelings to support such an institution, but he would also refer to the fact that, when their sympathies were unwell there was often a difficulty in getting them into the existing hospitals. There were many ailments witnessed, also, not exactly fit for the hospital, but which it was desirable to have treated. It would be a great assistance to have this dispensary to which Europeans could send their servants and others who came to them. Very often they were led to administer charity to the poor and afflicted (that was a Christian duty devolving on them), but now they were able to give substantial relief by sending such sufferers to the hospital, where the blind might be brought to see, the lame restored to the use of his limbs, or the infirm fitted for his work. Therefore, they must all hope that this Mission might be attended with success. They had received information from Edinburgh that it was the desire of the committee there, that after this Mission in Bombay had enjoyed the benefit of the liberal subscriptions made for its formation (amounting, he believed, to a considerable sum) it should become dependent on local support, as it now principally was. This dependence, it was hoped, would not be to its injury. Even natives might come forward to give assistance in the medical department of the Mission. In the report Dr. Young mentioned the case of the father of a child thanking him for treating his child and giving Rs. 50 to the Mission. He had no doubt other cases of this kind would soon appear. The reverend doctor concluded amid applause by formally moving the first resolution.

Dr. Blaney said he had much pleasure in seconding this resolution, though happily from the able manner in which Dr. Wilson had explained the objects and work of the Mission, there was little left for him to say, and his remarks might only weaken the arguments of the previous speaker. But he might say this, that he considered the Medical Mission a most important one, firstly, as a Christian Mission, and secondly, with reference to the aid it might be able to give the poor. Medicine and Christian teaching and relief of any kind to the body should go hand-in-hand. It commended itself to all, when they saw a lady at home bent on a visit to a poor sick person and regarding spiritual comfort as associated with the aid she bestowed in the way of bodily nourishment. So it was with this mission; and that this mission was absolutely necessary in Bombay, was clearly proved by the success which it had achieved. Now, he spoke from his own personal knowledge and frequent practical observation, and was therefore well qualified to give an opinion. He had always thought that the mission would be what it had proved—an abundant success. For many years he had had a great deal to do with the natives of Bombay, especially in sickness, and had had ready access to them, which only the practice of medicine would have enabled him to obtain, and a good opportunity had been thus afforded to him of seeing that the way was opened for Christian teaching. The word of God might be freely spoken, and if not willingly it was certainly patiently listened to; he had seen that very frequently. He had spoken of the success which had attended the mission, judging from his observations outside the mission-house; but he might say that in-doos the results were equally satisfactory. Dr. Young was deserving of their best thanks, and wherever he had gone he had heard that gentleman's skill and kindness spoken of in the highest terms,—and it was not always so with the patients in hospitals—though no doubt a great deal of good was done in them, which was remembered and remembered kindly too. But with reference to the mission, the kindness was general, and he had not heard one word from any native with whom he had spoken which showed that it did not meet with their entire approval. The subject of Christianity came up in connection with the mission, and as far as his experience went, seemed to be no bar to it, and he felt persuaded in his own mind that as the mission progressed in its work, there would be no bar to the attainment of its chief aim, that of being a Christian Mission. That it was now to be thrown upon the support of the community, told them, as Dr. Wilson had remarked, that there was now one additional mission to be maintained, in addition to those already established, but from his connection with the medical profession—though he might be supposed to speak in favour of the Medical Mission,—he was only speaking conscientiously when he said that those who gave their support to this mission were aiding what could not fail to be a great success. They had now arrived at the end of the first year, when they were enabled to consider the result of its operation, and he was sure that there was not one person present at the meeting who would leave without a feeling of gratitude for mercies extended in bringing the society through its first year with such abundant success, and bright hopes for the future. It only now behoved the supporters to put their shoulder to the wheel to obtain for it increased and renewed success, and it was the bounden duty of Christians to support such society. If they could only firmly establish it and extend its influence, then from the school attached to it, its principle would spread to the other large towns of the presidency. He was sure they were all abundantly satisfied with the report of the progress of the Mission, not only as a medical institution, but as a useful means by which to convey the tidings that Christ died for sinners.

Colonel Kirby supported the resolution, and in doing so expressed the interest he had felt himself, taking in this desirable mission from its commencement and the trust he, and he was sure all around him, felt that as it had succeeded in the past so would it continue to acquire prosperity and be of immense advantage to those amongst whom its efforts were expended. (Applause.)

The Rev. T. K. Weatherhead then moved the adoption of the following as the regulations of the Society:—

I. The objects of the Society are to dispense medical relief in connexion with such religious instruction as may appear to be suitable to the circumstances of the patients, and as far as its means may admit of it, to train medical catechists and nurses.

II. The Society is undenominational—founded on the general principles of Catholic Evangelical Christianity.

III. The Society shall consist of all persons approving of its objects and contributing to its funds.

I

PROMOTION IN THE INDIAN AND ROYAL ARTILLERY.

(Army and Navy Gazette, Dec. 19)

THE somewhat unusually large number of promotions announced in the *Gazette*, published in our last issue, in the Royal Artillery, has induced us to refer to the lists of the several corps now generally styled Royal Artillery. We discover the following to be the state of things in reference to position and service :—

Colonel Anderson, the junior colonel on the Royal List, is of the season December, 1840. He has, therefore, just completed twenty-eight years' service.

Colonels Hammond and Hutchinson, on the Bengal and Madras Lists, are respectively of the seasons 1838 and 1834. The first has completed thirty and a-half and the other thirty-four and a-half years.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barry, Royal List, junior lieutenant-colonel, has completed twenty-two and a-half years' service.

Lieutenant-Colonels Tulloh and Carleton, Indian Lists, have served twenty-five and twenty-six and a-half years respectively.

Captains Rideout, Royal List, has served fifteen years; Captains Hawkins and M'Mahon, Indian Lists, have served seventeen and fifteen and a-half years.

Second Captain Hollist, Royal List, has served eleven years two months; Second Captain Davis, eleven years, and Captain Bisset ten and a-half years.

These are simple statements which our readers can verify for themselves by referring to the Army List. The comparison, unfavourable as it is shown to be, is unfortunately certain to grow worse and worse, owing to the retardation in promotion in the Indian Lists, arising from the now established "Separate List" of general officers, the absorption of seconded field officers, and the collapse of the bonus fund.

The comparative statement given above is even more unfavourable when we look down the lists, and seek for the standing of those whose first commissions agree with the first commissions of officers on the Royal List.

Lieutenant-Colonel Swinhoe is of the season June, 1840, six months prior to that of Colonel Anderson's first commission. Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart is of the season December, 1840; they stand 6th and 9th on their respective lists.

Captains Denniss and Baird entered the service six months before Lieutenant-Colonel Barry; they are 20th and 18th on their respective rolls.

Second Captains Brassford and Taylor, of the Indian Lists, stand 12th and 4th on their respective lists.

We are aware that the Indian brigades benefited considerably by the amalgamation. This was natural from the assimilation of their organisation with that of the Royal Artillery. A different organisation could hardly have been maintained in justice to those distinguished regiments. An argument for withholding all measures of relief is, that the officers of the Indian brigades would thereby supersede their brother officers of the Royal List; that is, lieutenant-colonels and captains of Indian brigades who had attained those grades after those on the Royal List would jump over their heads as colonels and lieutenant-colonels. It must be remembered that promotion in the Royal List was quicker than in the Indian Lists owing to the augmentations which had been made during and since the Russian war, and also to the difference in organisation. The supercession can scarcely be considered prejudicial to the service, or very unjust to individual officers, when an officer many years the senior attains to a position suitable to his length of service before another of less service. The question of relief or Government aid should not depend on this supposed supercession when we have the undeniable facts given above.

Some two or three years since a somewhat similar comparative statement of position, in respect to service of the scientific corps with other branches of Her Majesty's service, was very reasonably put forward as a plea for soliciting an increase to the Government grant in aid of retirements in those corps. This comparative statement was not so unfavourable as that which has been shown to exist between the Royal and Indian brigades of Artillery. What can be less conducive to efficiency than the bare fact that a lieutenant-colonel on the Royal List holds that position at the active, buoyant, hopeful age of forty, whereas his *confrère* of the sister regiment has attained, at the same age, to the position of thirtieth on the list of captains.

We are convinced that these facts have only to be fairly represented to meet with opportune redress, and now is the time to afford some relief, since the "Separate List" just formed is unmistakeably calculated to retard promotion to a degree prejudicial, sooner or later, to the efficiency of our Indian brigades of Artillery.

BRIGHTON DESERTED.

IN Brighton (writes the *Daily News* of the 21st ult.) the season has been a bad one. Ordinarily the town is filled with wealthy victims from the commencement of October until near Christmas-day, but this year the few victims who came went away after a brief stay, and they were replaced by no new arrivals. Brighton is in despair. The shares of the Hotel Companies, never a very promising investment, are unsaleable. The lodging-house keepers, once so haughty, sit in solitary grandeur in their "appartments" which are unlet, and themselves consume their shrimps and limp mutton chops, which ordinarily are converted into gold. The backs of the riding-masters are positively looking fat, and the hirer of a fly is considered a benefactor by its driver. The bands of German minstrels, who have been so long in the town that they speak English with a Sussex accent, have sought richer pastures. As for the shopkeepers, the stocks which they had laid in, "regardless of expense," remain on their hands. The most tempting articles fail to tempt when there is no one to be tempted. In the matrimonial market business is at a standstill. In vain fair damsels, in the most bewitching toilets, heavily freighted with back hair, daily affront the eastern breezes. They sit on the new pier, they walk morning and afternoon by the side of their mothers on the cliff hoping against hope. Nothing comes of it. The only persons who rejoice at this state of things are the indigenous "bucks," who, in default of higher game, are in great request. Brighton people lay their misfortunes at the door of the general election. It is this and this alone, they say, that has kept people away. But is it quite certain that they have not themselves to thank for it? Victims of course are made to be victimized, and they generally bear operation with reasonable equanimity. There is, however, a limit to endurance, and Brightonians must not suppose that their town is the only seaside watering-place in England. If once the world discovers that it can fare as well and more cheaply elsewhere, the world will betake itself elsewhere. There is, too, another circumstance which unless it be speedily remedied, will be a great and permanent harm to the town. People who go to the sea-side expect at least to be able to breathe the sea breezes pure and undefiled. In Brighton, however, owing to the defective drainage, the most fashionable promenade is frequently made almost unendurable even to those whose olfactory nerves are not of the strongest. Once give a dog a bad name, and it will be long before he will recover from it. Let Brighton once get a bad name, and its property is gone for ever. Its inhabitants, therefore, would do well to look to their drains and their prizes—to be wise, and wise in time.

OPENING OF THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT RAILWAY.

THE first portion of the "inner circle" of railway so long talked of in London was opened on the 24th of December for public traffic. The works were officially inspected by Colonel Yolland and a number of railway officials on the previous day and the usual certificate was at once given. The line is about two and a half miles long, but the construction has been one of much difficulty. The "inner circle," when it is made, will be about 13 miles long, and a fifth part of it is therefore being actually worked. The newly opened section extends from Westminster bridge to Gloucester road, Brompton, and has fivestations—namely, South Kensington, Sloane-square, Victoria, Broadway (near Birdcage-walk), and Westminster bridge. At the latter place the booking office is a temporary one, but by-and-by a handsome structure, in keeping, as far as possible, with the surroundings, will be built. The other stations are finished, and are of a character similar to those on the recently opened Brompton extension, showing the same effective elliptical iron roofs, lightened with glass. The platforms are 300 feet long and 14 feet wide. The line is remarkably level, and the curves are without exception "flowing." The permanent way has been laid after the Metropolitan pattern, and is furnished with first-class Bessemer steel rails. Tunnelling under King's Scholars' pond and Ranelagh sewers was a tough piece of work, but the engineers and contractors overcame it without disturbing the levels. A great quantity of water and untrustworthy earth interfered with the excavations at Pimlico. The line here passes below the level at which any of the sewers will be available for drainage, and as some water-springs have been tapped, it is supposed there will have to be a permanent pumping apparatus at two of the stations. Or the whole the contract was very smartly executed, although to get the line ready for the Christmas holidays necessitated the employment of 3,000 men day and night for some time. The line passes in front of Westminster Abbey, and behind the Palace hotel. At present a ten minutes' service is being worked, but this will be altered if necessary to suit the requirements of the traffic.

All the trains will run on from the present terminus at Kensington to Westminster. The completion of this section of the scheme will enable the Underground trains to run from Moorgate street to Westminster, describing during the route a half circle on the north side of the metropolis. The traffic from Notting-hill, Kensington, Brompton, and the West-end generally will now meet with some portion at least of the accommodation for which it has been so long crying, and as the steamboats at the Embankment pier will land their passengers but a stone's throw from the station, the means of transit between Kensington and London bridge are much easier than heretofore. But to complete this circle, and fulfil the promises held before the public, we must wait for the opening of the district line from Westminster to Cannon-street, by the side of the Thames Embankment, and by way of the projected new street from Earl-street, Blackfriars, to the Mission-house. On the 19th December at the special meeting of the shareholders, Lord Deven, while congratulating the Metropolitan District proprietors upon the completion of the section opened on the 24th, pointed out that the proper value of the undertaking could not be estimated until the trains run the Cannon-street. The meeting thereupon authorised the raising of the necessary capital, and the work will be carried on as rapidly as possible.

TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD—SINGULAR RECOVERY.

IT is stated in the *Annileo de Popolo* of Palermo, that Dr. Enrico Albanese a short time ago performed the operation of transfusion of the blood with success at the Hospital della Concezione of that city. A youth aged 17, named Giuseppe Ginazzo, of Cinsi, was received at that establishment on the 29th September last with a bad humour on his leg, which in the end rendered amputation necessary, the patient being very much emaciated, and labouring under fever. The operation reduced him to a worse state than ever, and it became apparent that he was fast sinking, the pulse being imperceptible, the eyes dull, and the body cold. In this emergency Dr. Albanese had recourse to the transfusion of blood as the only remedy that had not yet been tried. Two assistants of the hospital offered to have their veins opened for the purpose, and thus, at two different intervals, 220 gms. of blood were introduced into the patient's system. After the first time he recovered the faculty of speech, and stated that, before, he could neither see nor hear, but felt as if he were flying in the air. He is now in a fair state of recovery.

THE ROB ROY ON THE NILE.

WHILE my tent is being struck, at 6-30 A.M., I eat breakfast *al fresco*, tea and three eggs, then enter the Rob Roy, light my pipe, and open my book for a few verses of reading and to think over as I float slowly half an hour. Until eleven o'clock good-bye to the other boat, and in the four intervening hours I shall have paddled and sailed to every point worth seeing, and used my gun and fishing gear at my ease. We manage to stop for dinner where I can walk and see the country, or ruins or crops, or manufactories, or to sketch. Soup, roast fowl, dry dates and coffee, having refreshed me, I read to Hany, my dragoman, in his boat, floating, lazily in midday heat, and then again enter my excellent little Rob Roy, and start alone until sundown, when I may expect to descry a dim far-off lantern in some shady bay, and when I reach it there is my tent and the water to wash with before a good dinner of roast turkey, apricot omelet, Indian corn, and Turkish coffee. Never did I enjoy this Indian fare, especially when people around you are eating plain bread and chewing sugar cane (delicious as that is) you must be conscious of having more title to good feeding than that of having been carried all day by other people's muscles and wits, and without proper exercise of your own head and limbs in the process. This is just what the canoe provides for. It gives abundant energy, perfect freedom from the *ennui* of confinement with a dragoman (or any companion,) and a pleasant sense at the end of the day of having seen things thoroughly and at leisure, and of having worked your way by map and paddle, and talked to men and birds and fish the while. Therefore you will excuse me if I mention that good appetite, good sleep, and good temper, result from this healthy sort of travelling, and the three hours I give after dinner to reading and writing form a pleasant finish to a pleasant day.—"*Rob Roy*" *in Land and Water.*

BASHIKOUAY ANTS.

"Or all the ants which inhabit the regions I (Mr. Du Chaillu) have explored, the most dreaded of all is the bashikouay; it is very abundant, and is the most voracious creature I have ever met. It is the dread of all living animals, from the elephant and the leopard down to the smallest insect. No wonder that the animal and insect world flies before them? And now I am going to say a good deal of what I know about them. If I should tell you all, the account would appear so incredible that perhaps you would say it must be untrue; but I write this book to instruct you, and to show you that the ways of Nature are wonderful. These bashikouay, so far as I have been able to observe, do not build a nest or house of any kind: they wander throughout the year, and seem never to have any rest. They are on the march day and night. I never saw them carry anything away; they devour everything on the spot. It is their habit to march through the forests in a long, regular line, just as soldiers would do, and with quite as much order and regularity. The line is about two inches broad, and must be often several miles in length. All along this line are larger ants, who acts as officers standing outside the ranks and keeping this singular army in order. These officers stand generally with their heads facing their subordinates. They remain thus until their squads have passed, and then join them, while others take their place. The number of a large army is so great that I should not even dare to enter into a calculation. I have seen one continual line passing at good speed a particular place for twelve hours. It was sunrise when I saw them, and it was only a little before sunset that their numbers began to diminish. An hour before the end of the column came it was not so compact, and I could see that these were the stragglers, and many of these stragglers also seemed to be of smaller size: they were evidently tired. When I saw them in the morning I did not know how long since this vast army of bashikouay had begun their march. This was the largest column I ever saw. You may imagine how many millions on millions there must have been included in this column. I have seen much smaller columns on the march, but it generally required several hours for them to pass. Strange as it may seem, these ants cannot bear the heat of the sun; hence they could not be found in a country where the forests are scarce. If they come to a place where there are no trees to shelter them from the sun, they immediately build underground tunnels, through which the whole army passes in column to the forest beyond. These tunnels are four or five feet under ground, and are only used during the heat of the day. I have noticed that thess open spaces are often passed by them during the night to the forest byond. When they get hungry the long file spreads and scatters itself through the forest in a front line. How the order reaches from one extremity of the line to the other almost at the same time I cannot tell. Then they attack and devour all that comes within their reach with a fury and voracity which is quite astonishing. As I have said, the elephant and gorilla fly before this attack; the leopard disappears from his den; the black men run away for their lives; for who would dare to stand still before such an army? In a very short time any adversary would be overpowered; and I am sure that in about two or three hours nothing would be left of the opposition. Antelopes which I have killed have been stripped of every bit of flesh in that time. At times, when they have spread themselves they do not advance with rapidity, but seem to go in a rambling sort of a way."

NIGHT HOUSES.

THERE is agitation among the keepers of the night-houses about the Haymarket. The magistrates are again firm, the police have roused from their long dream, and words and things are found to be really what they profess to be. Keeping open after the legal hour is punished by fine, and an appeal is now being made to the Quarter Sessions to decide upon the precise limits of the night-house keeper's liability. It is earnestly to be hoped that there will be no squeamishness as to the interpretation of the law, and that the interests of public morality will be duly cared for by the magistrates. Profligacy has lost half its grossness by the Early Closing Act. The Haymarket is comparatively pure at the time when its noisome revels were formerly at their height—that is from 1 to 2 in the morning. The charge-sheets of the Vine-street and Marlborough-street police-stations show a startling diminution in the number of "cases" brought in during what were formerly the busiest hours. The haunts of debauchery and vice are silent when they were formerly most noisy, and the strings of wretched revellers who formerly trooped from tavern to tavern during the small hours betake themselves home just as they used to be beginning the evening a few years ago. Of course there is less drinking in consequence, and equally of course the night-house keepers are indignant and evasive. The social rite known as "squaring the pecker" having been recently exposed, and a clean sweep having been made of the whilom guardians of the district, convictions before the police magistrate are a necessary consequence. The interests of the harridans and ex-prizefighters who keep these rendezvous of sin and shame are diametrically opposed to the law, and their anxious hope is to frustrate it by allowing their customers to linger after the acknowledged hour. Various pretexts are employed in justification of this course. The liquor was served before 1 A.M.; the men and women found drinking are lodgers, living in the house; the people assembled meet as recreative philosophers and for conversational purposes alone. These shallow, flimsy excuses have deceived no one but the legal authorities before whom they have been placed, and these can have no longer been accepted them in a Pickwickian sense. Let it be clearly understood by the night-house keeper that irregularity is followed by condign and, above all, by certain punishments, and his attempts to return to the bad old system will be speedily at an end. His calling is noxious to the community; mercy or indulgence to him is cruelty to the thoughtless and young.—*Express.*

THE Prussian Army and Navy List for 1868 includes all the regiments of the North German States which have been attached under military conventions to the army of Prussia. Among these are the 89th and 90th Infantry regiments (Mecklenburg); the 91st (Oldenburg); the 93rd (Anhalt); the 94th, 95th, and 96th (Thuringian States); and the 13th Gager battalion (Mecklenburg); the 17th and 18th Dragoons (Mecklenburg); the 19th Dragoons (Oldenburg); and the Oldenburg and Schwerin depots of artillery. The army now includes 205 general officers, 253 colonels, 228 lieutenant-colonels, 696 majors, and about 10,000 officers of lower grades. The military stations are distributed among 331 garrison towns (65 more than last year), including 32 fortresses. The contingents of Brunswick and Saxony are not included in the list.

GRAVING DOCK AT SAN FRANCISCO.—The following communication has been forwarded to the Board of Trade:—"British Consulate, San Francisco, Nov. 16, 1868. Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that a graving dock, excavated in the solid rock, and four miles distant from the business part of the port, has just been completed. It is of the following dimensions: Extreme length, 450 feet; length in blocks, 416 feet; width at top, 120 feet; width at bottom, 69 feet; depth, 30 feet; width at entrance, 90 feet; and will take in at mean high tide a vessel drawing 22 feet. The dock is fitted with a caisson gate, and supplied with two centrifugal pumps, which will entirely free it from water in two hours. The charges for docking vessels are: For steamers, first day, 75c (8s) per ton; ditto each succeeding day, 37½c ditto. For sailing vessels, first day, 50c ditto; ditto each succeeding day, 25c ditto. With the exception of the United States Government Sectional Floating Dock, situated at Mare Island, twenty-five miles from this port, there has not been until now a dock in this northern coast capable of taking up a large vessel. The proprietors of the store dock have also just completed a floating dock capable of taking up vessels of 1,500 tons.—I have, &c., W. L. BOOKER, Consul."

FRENCH MAIDS AND FRENCH MARRIAGES.

LITTLE girls in convents, or at play in the gardens of the Tuileries, are busy with what each of their school-fellows will obtain as a *dot* on their marriage day, and how much that will enable them to lay out on their dress! At sixteen or seventeen they are to be "established," and an individual is presented to them whom papa and mamma have decided to accept. But as the present fiction is that girls do actually choose for themselves (mothers swear this is so), the young lady is advised to delight in her parents' choice, and the young man is ordered, not only to marry, but to fall in love. A comedy of some kind is got up in which no one believes, but in which a whole family, even unto the remotest aunts and cousins, affect to believe, and mademoiselle's fortune is added to monsieur's, and people are assured that this is a marriage of "inclination." Yet still, and in spite of all this, there is a faint shadow of a shade of progress. The children now at school will not be exactly what their parents were (or are.) In the first place, they are better fed. I would not be taken for a muscular Christian only; but muscles have a deal to do with mind, and to bring up a child as French children are now brought up is inevitably to create a being with other habits and ideas than those of the present generation. Every family now has an English nurse; and every child speaks English as soon as it does French. They are bathed in cold water, go about with bare legs and arms, eat meat plainly roasted, or boiled (I saw and ate of a boiled leg of mutton the other day in a French chateau!); and they romp! Little boys learn to row, and little girls learn to ride; and with all this, the children who are now ten or twelve will formidably astonish their papas and mammas when they come to be twenty. As I have already remarked, these changes have their origin in various circumstances—perhaps chiefly in the inevitably cosmopolitan tendencies of the government.

When Louis Napoleon married and found himself surrounded by none but such persons as could, by different means, be persuaded into Bonapartism, he turned forcedly to the foreigner for society, and England was nearest, and political feast prejudiced. The Emperor made, socially, the same advances to English travellers that he made to the English Governments by the Crimean alliance, and to the English nation by the Treaty of Commerce; and the Tuileries and Compiégne, from which all highly-placed French people stood aloof were filled with British guests. To this is owing a large amount of all changes we see now taking place. To be English was the fashionable, not only among Imperialists, but generally. girls are allowed to read English novels, and in ten years hence they will insist on falling in love, and marry whom they choose. At present the permission to do so would frighten them. A young lady, whose father I am acquainted with, announced the other day her approaching marriage in the following terms to another girl of her own age:—"Yes, all things considered, I think he will do very well; he is a very quite young man, and has never been to a theatre in his whole life; besides, which, he is of a very orderly disposition, and never had a debt."

I will illustrate these two statements by anecdotes, proving more than all description, and for which I can vouch. The elder brother of the "quiet" young man above mentioned had been married fourteen years, and is the father of nine living children. He also never at any period had set foot in a theatre; and one night, having gone with his wife to what he believed was a most respectable house (the stiffest of Faubourg St. Germain families), and finding himself one of the spectators of a series of detached scenes, acted (horror of horrors!) by professional actors and actresses, he deliberately shut his eyes, and sat out the entire abomination with piously-closed eye-lids. His wife looked on.

Another of these unexceptionable young gentlemen married three years ago, and before a twelvemonth was out his wife ran away with her music-master, saying that the dulness of her home was so horrible that she could not endure it. Last summer he was himself run away with by an enterprising German, and he is now faster than any ten originally wrong-minded "youths put together. As to the orderly type, I can give you a remarkably fine specimen of that. I had heard endless praise bestowed upon a certain individual here who was the "hope of mothers" with girls, not only on account of his large fortune, but also by reason of his practical bringing up. One evening I met him at the house of one of his aunts, and was the witness of this scene:

Aunt—"What's the matter with you Gustave? you look as if something had annoyed you?" Nephew—"Well, so it has. That rascal of a valet of mine chose to get a case of oranges sent to him from Malta; you know the fellow's a Maltee. There are 400 of em; carriage comes to 10f. He said he had no money, so I was forced to advance him ten francs—which I did, on condition of his dividing the oranges with me." Aunt—"Then, at all events, you have got the 200 oranges in return?" Nephew—"Yes; but what am I to do with em? I can't eat two hundred oranges," (Later in the evening)—"Aunt, I wouldn't mind parting half my oranges to you; they are magnificent. You would pay for them ten sous apiece any day. I'll let you have them for four sous."

"Aunt" said 100 was too much for her, but that she would take 50, and make her married daughter take the other 50! So between them they helped the practical young man out of his difficulty. One hundred oranges at four sous apiece are worth 20 francs, so that this scion of the most chivalrous noblesse in the world realized 200 per cent. upon the bargain he made with his own servant, besides getting from that functionary 100 oranges gratis! Promising, is it not, for one who is not a son of Israel? And this I heard and saw! Well! gradually I repeat it, all this will alter. The revolution that is taking place ought to interest us, for we are the causes of the greater part of it. We, and the Imperial regime.

France owes but little to Louis Napoleon politically, but to the circumstances in which he and his wife have been thrown she owes more than she yet knows: freedom he has not given her, but he has given her beef, and cold baths, and bare legs for her babies, and both France and the Emperor will be astonished at what that will occasion one day; for as a witty friend of mine here, parodying Buffon, says, *Le bœuf c'est l'homme!*—*Correspondent of Daily News.*

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	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	Rs.	as. p.	
20	15	1 0	2	10 6	17	8 0	3	1 7	20
30	18	0 0	3	13 0	20	0 0	3	8 5	30
40	22	8 0	3	15 9	23	8 0	4	2 7	40
50	29	8 0	5	3 7	30	8 0	5	6 5	50
60	41	8 0	7	5 7	42	8 0	7	8 5	60

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25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

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9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

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On London, at 6 ms' sight above	£50	1s. 11⅛d.	per Rupee
"	4 do.	1s. 11⅛d.	"
"	3 do.	1s. 11 11/16d.	"
"	2 do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
"	1 do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	"
"	On demand	1s. 11¼d.	"
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight		1s. 11 7/16d.	"

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	4 "

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 19th January 1869.

FOR SALE.

PEACHES from the HILLS—(fresh batch arrived this morning)—in baskets of 500, more or less. Price, cash, Rs. 8. Apply to
Bombay, 19th January 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper, price Rs. 4, RULES relating to the WINDING-UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—
Just arrived per "Burmah," "Doxford," and other Ships, Orders are now being registered, for
Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Fresh Portland Cement.
Leather Belting.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Anvils, Bellows, &c.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ¾ inch Plate Iron.
Steam Whistles and Boiler Fittings.
Sheet Zinc.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Plate, Bar, Angle, and Tee Iron.
Estimates given for every description of Iron work and Machinery.
W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN,
IRON MERCHANTS.
Have now in harbour, and daily expect to be landed, S. and F. Cast Iron Pipes, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 9 inches diameter, orders for which they are now ready to book.
In Stock—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Piping.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches of 1, 1½, 2, 5 and 15 tons.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
A large Stock of General Hardware.
To close an account, the remaining portion of a Shipment of handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.
Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and carefully executed.
Bombay, 7th December 1868.

HEAL and SON'S
IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies
ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.
HEAL AND SON.
196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:
Just Landed.
Two first-class high-wheeled Malvern Dog Carts with folding heads, Collcutt patent axle, lacewood Shafts, painted dark blue, and dark brown, and lining to match, by Windover.
And also,
The Properties of Gentlemen.
A very small and neat single Horse Miniature Brougham, with venetians to sides, and open-back, by McNaught and Smith.
A nearly new English-built Cab Buggy, with Lamps.
The Property of H. Birdwood, Esq., Registrar of the High Court proceeded to England
A single-barrelled Rifle with bullet moulds, by Lugy and Co.
A double-barrelled Gun, by B. Morrison.
The above Gun, and Rifle to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.
Also,
A nearly new English-built four-seated Open Carriage with Lamps and Pole, by H. Black & Co.
The Properties of Officer.
1 nearly new Malvern Dog Cart, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.
Also,
A nearly new four-seated Miniature Brougham, with surrounding Cabs, with venetians and circular Glasses on front, Lamps and Shaft, by Thorn.
A second-hand English-built Mail Phaeton or Wagonette with Lamps and Shaft.
The Property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new and very light Madras-built Office Shigram with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Tod & Co., Madras.
Just Unpacked
A fresh batch of Plated and Brass mounted Buggy, Dog-cart, and Gig Harnesses.
The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe.
A nearly new first-class Boat-shaped four-seated Open Carriage, painted dark green, lining to match, with enamel leather spare Top for Sun, Lamps and Pole, by Edwin Kesterton.
Just Landed.
A very handsome and English-built new Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole.
Two very handsome Four-seated new Cab Phaetons, painted dark green and dark blue lining to match, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Jones of Southampton.
Also, the Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England
A nearly new light Palkhee Office Shigram with Lamps.
A Lady's Side Saddle by Hinton.
Just landed.
A first-class High-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with patent leather Wing, to sides, and pair of Lamps, by Windower, Long Acre.
And also, a Property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay.
A Second-hand single horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.
A nearly new Waggonnette.
Just Unpacked,
A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses' Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for Single and Double Harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some